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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A NEW field has been discovered for the activity of speculators overburdened with capital. They may invest it with great advantage in Algeria. So at least says Mr. Cobden in a letter addressed to a French landowner which has found its way to the journals, and which is even more remarkable for the writer's mode of answering the first and most evident objection to his proposition than for the proposition itself. Englishmen

in discussing the desirability of investing capital in Algeria have said in Mr. Cobden's presence that "should there be war between England and France the English fleet could, perhaps, interrupt communications." These very natural anticipations are disposed of as "chimerical apprehensions," which "will by degrees disappear." That the cause for this existence should disappear is what every one in England must sincerely desire; but in the present state of Europe to look upon war anywhere, or, we might almost say, between any two countries, as a chimera is a view which, we fancy, must be confined to Mr. Cobden and a very few of his particular followers. One would think, from the confidence this gentleman has in the duration of peace, that he had never heard of the yet unsettled quarrel between Russia and Denmark, of the insurrection now imminent in Hungary, of the possibility of a rising in Venetia, of the serious disturbances that have already taken place in Poland, of the actual warfare in the Herzegovina, of the prolonged occupation of Syria by the French, of the concentration of a large and threatening Russian force in Bessarabia, or of half a dozen other movements and contests which might at any moment lead to a general European war. Every one but Mr. Cobden knows that the only question now is where the war will begin. The first shot, for instance, fired in Holstein would soon be echoed on the Rhine; the danger of Prussia would be the

signal for a general attack of Hungarians, Italians, and Poles on Austria; and it is easy to see how the fighting would then spread through every important country in Europe. England might, perhaps, be excepted for a time, but in the end she would be tolerably sure to find herself involved in the general fray, and in all probability not on the side of France. There is at least more chance now of a disagreement with France on the Eastern question than there

seemed to be of a serious dispute with Russia at the beginning of 1854; and, if there were many persons in England who shared Mr. Cobden's opinions as to war with France being a chimera, the possibility and likelihood of such a thing would soon become a certainty. The Peace party, with their continued assertions that England need not and would not fight, had no small share in bringing about the Russian War. The Emperor Nicholas half believed

will not say of a statesman, but of any ordinarily-intelligent vestryman.

All the wars with which we are just now threatened will (and which, sooner or later, must break out) have been caused by the determination of "nationalities" not to be absorbed in empires. It appears that Great Britain is herself not exempt from troubles in connection with this great question of the day. She has two very troublesome "nationalities" to

deal with, of which one is oppressed, the other only oppressive. The oppressed is the "Septinsular Republic," otherwise known as the Ionian Islands; the oppressive is Jersey, where the administration of justice is, in particular, marked by all sorts of abuses which the Jerseyites themselves do not care to remedy. The Court of the island consists of one person, the Bailiff, who is supposed to have received a legal education, and twelve Jurats, who are elected by the different parishes, and whose only indispensable qualification is a rental of £30 a year. A Commission appointed in 1846 to inquire into the working of this Court expressed entire disapprobation of it, and reported that it was not only "unfit, from want of legal knowledge, to administer the law," but also that it was guided in its decisions by party feeling, and neither possessed nor deserved [the confidence of the inhabitants. Another Commission, which has gone more fully into the subject, describes the Royal Court as characterised by a disregard of all the functions confided to it; adding that it is a tribunal in which "extortion, oppression, and injustice seem] to be the ordinary course of proceeding." The "Jurats" are frequently Judges in their own case, and we are told of "indecent conflicts of language" taking place, and even of "personal violence" being resorted to, when cases of more than ordinary importance are being tried. Mr. Serjeant Pigott, in bringing the general conduct of this oppressive little nation-



LOVE'S LANGUAGE.—(FROM A PICTURE, BY A. JOHNSTONE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

them at last, and ventured on a step which he, in all probability, would never have taken had he been convinced that this country would oppose him with arms. Mr. Cobden's notions on the subject of investment are probably as valuable as those he entertains on peace and war. He was right once in his life, and on one subject; but, since the repeal of the corn-laws, his political sayings and reflections, whether in favour of French despotism or of American anarchy, have been unworthy, we

ality before the House of Commons, quoted an instance of a gentleman having been arrested in Jersey for an alleged debt of eight hundred pounds which he never owed, and of the authorities taking three years to ascertain the facts of the case, during which time the non-debtor remained locked up in prison. In Jersey it takes ten years—sometimes seventeen—to divide the property of a deceased parent among his children. Mr. Collier declares

from personal observation, that the laws and tribunals of Jersey are worse than those of any country in the world; and it was mentioned by another speaker that once, when a native resident was defeated in an action brought against him by an Englishman, he exclaimed, "Is it come to this, that a Jersey man is not to succeed in his own Court?" In short, it appeared from this debate that Jersey was an island resembling in many respects Sicily as Sicily was governed before the descent of Garibaldi on its shores. As long as the Jerseyites confined themselves to oppressing one another, no one in England seems to have thought it worth while to interfere with them; but at present so many Englishmen visit this cheap but inhospitable little island as to make it incumbent on the Government to see that they are not legally robbed and illegally imprisoned by the ferocious natives.

The same evening on which the affairs of Jersey were brought before the House those of the Ionian Islands were discussed. Here Lord John Russell's celebrated theory of nationality and popular rights cannot be applied at all. Englishmen are very much inclined to consider all questions of foreign policy merely in reference to their bearings upon England. The nationality theory does not suit us in any way. That is quite evident; and it would be very easy to show that there is no part of Europe in which it could be carried out with any advantage to true liberty. Its rigid application would lead not only to the breaking up of the Austrian empire, but to the dismemberment of free Switzerland, of which part would go to Germany, part to Italy, and part to France.

"LOVE'S LANGUAGE."

SWIFT had an exquisite "little language" for his Stella. Lovers have all a little language, so little, or so loving, or so voluble, or all these things together, that they do not always find it convenient to shape it into words. Whenever they meet, they have so much to say to each other that it would be a clear waste of time to carry on a dialogue after the ordinary manner, which would condemn one of them to remain silent of course, while the other spoke. Besides, lovers have no ideas to communicate: they have no ideas at all, in fact, but only one sentiment, and that, cast into the language of the Great Lexicographer, is exhausted in a dozen sentences. Now, it would appear ridiculous, even to themselves, were two lovers to walk together in the woods for a whole afternoon, repeating "I love you!" "You love me!" "Never was love like mine!" "Never was love so dear as thine!" and so on. Of course, more than that might be said, but in ten minutes the parties would have to start anew where they began, with their "I love you—you love me." That is the thing; all the rest is—we won't say leather and prunella, but mere embellishment. He may rave about her eyes, her foot, her dainty hand, her lips balmier than whole spice islands; but what it comes to, what she understands by it, is, "I love you!" She, artless maid! may relate those dreams of him with which the night-season is refreshed. He cares nothing for the dreams, but only for the delightful, irresistible inference—You love me! There is nothing more to be said about it.

And yet when one wants to say and to hear that very thing every moment of a whole afternoon, and when to do so would reduce one into a condition of comparison with the sheep that baas, how lucky it is that we are not obliged to speak at all! Nature, kind mother, comes to our aid, and gives strange senses to our eyes and hands. They have tongues, and speak—they have ears, and hear; and the love language they discourse has the advantage of being unlogged by the clumsy and sordid devices of man. It is a beautiful provision, especially since a man may be as stupid as an ox, and yet, if he should possess the soft, large, melancholy eye of that animal, he may turn out glances more eloquent than Petrarch's sonnets.

Mr. Johnstone's picture is extremely interesting, as showing us how we look under such circumstances. Doubtless many a middle-aged reader of this Journal, especially fathers of families, who have too long forgotten the days of love in the abstractions of the warehouse or the wharf, will recognise himself in the young man here depicted (barring the hat and feathers of course), while his daughters will easily behold their mother in the fair girl with the very pretty sleeve. If their lovers have such large eyes, they will easily understand what love's language is also; though in that case they will probably agree with us that the language is prattled more charmingly at the finger-tips than at the too-conscious eyes.

CENSUS RETURNS.

THE returns for many considerable provincial towns are now made up, and will be perused with interest. Taking no account of places with less than ten thousand inhabitants, the following list will show at a glance some of the most important results:—

	1861.	1851.		1861.	1851.
Ipswich	37,717	32,697	Boston	17,916	17,426
Lincoln	20,995	17,532	Louth	10,554	10,563
Brighton	77,823	65,568	Fynemouth	32,321	29,336
Sherborne	18,359	12,841	Barnley	17,885	14,916
Exeter	105,000	82,562	Doncaster	16,404	12,052
Prill	82,888	69,360	Stockton	16,459	11,837
Lancaster	14,480	14,562	Sheffield	181,779	135,310
Sarnaca	30,316	21,586	Batley	14,364	7,070
York	43,151	36,302	Wak. 14	17,601	16,901
Newcastle-under-			Halifax	37,609	34,579
Lyme	12,638	10,569	Chelmsford	23,730	19,413
Gloucester	26,351	27,702	Hulme	68,209	53,482
St. Albans	13,061	13,092	Chorlton upon-		
Rotherham	12,094	6,816	Medlock	44,850	35,538
Midleborough	18,273	7,893	Great Yarmouth	36,088	30,879
Bury St. Edmunds	13,316	13,902	Birmingham	235,913	232,841
King's Lynn	16,510	20,314	Rochester	16,996	15,411
Stockport	51,917	52,855	Chatham	39,162	31,416
Stratford	19,004	10,576	Bridgewater	11,928	10,883
Leeds	11,728	8,673	Frome	11,150	11,850
Northampton	32,801	26,637	Bath	52,539	54,248
Leeds	207,134	172,231	Cardiff	31,233	18,351
Trarford	106,203	103,786	Newport (Monmouthshire)	24,161	19,892

In the case of the towns marked with an asterisk the returns are not quite completed. Every day affords proofs of the increased devotion of the population to manufacturing pursuits. The population of the agricultural districts seems to be at a standstill: in many places there is a positive decline.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—A letter from Alexandria of the 26th ult. says:—"In my last I informed you that his Highness the Viceroy had gone out to sea with his steamers. It will, no doubt, be interesting to you to know that he at the same time paid a visit to Port Said, where M. Lesseps is carrying on extensive works for his canal, where is now a very large colony with an immense number of huts and tents, and the place presents a very busy appearance. Said Pacha, it seems, is determined to assist the scheme in spite of our teeth, as on his return he has given, as I hear, a verbal order for 10,000 labourers (natives) to go down there. From another source I learn that his Highness did not order the men, but that he said he could not prevent M. Lesseps getting as many as he liked to pay for. Nearly the number above mentioned, I am told, have since left from the different villages, and are to receive 10 p. per day. The effect of this drain will no doubt very soon be felt on the labour market. I hear that Lesseps has also got 2000 men from Syria."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The case of the printer and publisher of the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet was heard at Paris on Saturday. The Court sentenced the publisher to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 6000fr., the printer being condemned to five months' imprisonment. M. Dufaure's speech for the publisher was, as might have been expected, most able, and produced an effect even on the select auditory permitted to hear it. After alluding to the letter of Prince Napoleon to the Emperor against the seizure of the pamphlet, in which the Prince says "to stifle is not to answer," M. Dufaure observed:—

Yet the Government has reserved to itself the power both to stifle and answer. And what answers! We have had seven of them anonymous out of nine. The two that are signed are from some imaginary Count, whom nobody knows, and from a journalist whom every one too well knows to be at the disposal of Prince Napoleon. What do these shameful productions say of themselves? They mutilate, they falsify, they misquote the passages of the Duc d'Aumale's pamphlet, which the Minister is now prosecuting after the police had seized it. Here, gentlemen, is what I read in the works of the Emperor Napoleon III., vol. i., p. 419:—"Take care"—he is speaking to the exile—"take care of every word that issues from your lips, of every sigh that escapes from your heart, for there are people paid to give a false interpretation to your words and your sighs. If you are calumniated, do not reply; if you are offended, remain silent. The organs of publicity are shut against you, and they accept no explanations from banished men. The exile must submit to be calumniated without answering, and he must suffer without complaining." These words, gentlemen, I understand as the bitter complaint of the exile, but I do not understand them as the programme of the Government of an exile who has become Emperor.

This quotation from the Emperor's works, and the comment, produced a sensation even on the Judges themselves.

Fresh instructions with regard to Syria have been sent to the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

A terrible fire broke out on Monday at Limoges, by which a whole quarter of the town was destroyed.

SPAIN.

According to the Spanish *Correspondencia Autografa* of Saturday all the towns of San Domingo have declared in favour of annexation to Spain. On the same authority it is stated that Spain has notified to the Powers her intention to accept the annexation. The Haytian Government has published a protest against the annexation of any part of St. Domingo to Spain, the document bearing the signature of President Geffard.

The Madrid journals state that "the Spanish squadron has been" assembled at Algiers, not to compel the execution of the treaty by the Moors, but merely to protect the African possessions of Spain.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The speech of the Emperor of Austria at the opening of the Council of the Empire appears to have created a favourable impression in Vienna. The city was illuminated, and the Emperor drove through the streets in a carriage, receiving a greeting everywhere which is represented by the Viennese papers as enthusiastic. A curious incident took place at the opening of the Lower Chamber the day before the Emperor's address. When the oath was being administered to the Deputies it was found that some of them did not understand German. Coming from remote provinces, where the language of the governing State had scarcely yet found its way, some of the Deputies called to a common deliberation could not comprehend even the few words of German in which the formal oath was contained. The words of the formula had to be translated into the different dialects.

The greatest consternation exists in Pesth, in consequence of the murder of Count Teleki in his residence. The Count, it will be remembered, was given up a few months ago to the Austrian Government by the Saxon authorities, and the Emperor of Austria liberated him, and gave him a full pardon, on condition that he would not engage in political matters. Since then we believe the Count has resided quietly in Hungary. The rumour of the death of the Count was circulated in Pesth on Wednesday morning, and on the assembling of the Lower House the President confirmed the mournful tidings. The announcement was received with a loud cry of despair; and on the proposition of M. Deak, who spoke with the greatest emotion, the assembly adjourned until Monday. There was a rumour that the Count committed suicide, but no reliance was placed on it.

The Austrian Government have come to the resolution to compel the payment of taxes in Hungary, and have dispatched large bodies of troops to the non-paying districts to assist the collectors. Against this proceeding the Congregation of the Comitats at Pesth have strongly remonstrated.

The Stadtholder of Venetia has managed to find twenty persons who will undertake to represent that province in the Austrian Reichsrath.

The municipal council of Trieste, at a public sitting, presided over by the new Mayor, M. de Conti, declared that the official language of the city ought to be Italian, inasmuch as, in spite of all the efforts of Austria, the population considers itself as an integral part of the Italian nation. This resolution of the council was received with great enthusiasm by the people, and a vast crowd visited the houses of the Mayor and councillors, and raised loud cries of "Hurrah for the country!"

The Congregation of the district of Fiume has unanimously adopted a resolution rejecting, for the third time, the request of the authorities of Agram to send deputies to the Croatian Diet.

The Emperor has granted an annual pension of 3000 florins to the widow of the late Minister of Finance, Baron von Bruck.

PRUSSIA.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. von Vincke's question with reference to the affair concerning Captain Macdonald was discussed. M. von Vincke expressed his regret at what he termed "the tirades" pronounced by Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. He spoke of the esteem in which Prussia had always held the English alliance, and recalled its historical traditions. He said the alliance with Prussia is likewise a necessity for England on account of the positions taken up by the other great Powers.

Baron von Schleinitz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, thanked M. von Vincke for having afforded him an opportunity of stating his own views upon the subject. Baron von Schleinitz said that the impression produced in Prussia by the words of Lord Palmerston with reference to this affair was most lamentable and painful. He continued as follows:—

Lord Palmerston does not recognise in a neighbouring nation of equal rank with England the same noble and just conscientiousness which he directs the destinies of a great nation. Without underrating the value of an understanding with England, I may say that Prussia, thank God, need not in any way sacrifice her independence for the friendship of any Power.

Baron Schleinitz then communicated to the Chamber a note which he had addressed to Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador at London, and which we print elsewhere. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the good understanding which was necessary to all Europe would not be disturbed.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The news from Russia is very scanty, as communication with that city is difficult, and the Government is said to intercept letters. The people are very indignant at the rewards and thanks bestowed on the Generals who directed the late outrages, while those who opposed them, General Paniatin and General Zabaskoi, have been dismissed from their appointments.

The authorities seem to dread an outbreak. Cannon have been placed in front of the cathedral, lest advantage should be taken of the Russian Easter holidays to make a demonstration.

The news published some days since that the School of Medicine at Warsaw had been peremptorily closed by the Government proves to be without foundation.

The populations of Finland, who have so long demanded reforms of the Russian Government, appear at length to be in a fair way of obtaining some, at least, of their requirements. A manifesto of the Emperor Alexander, dated the 10th of April, invokes an assembly of delegates of the four orders of the province, in order to deliberate upon "several legislative measures indispensable to the material and moral progress of the country." In the preamble the Imperial manifesto states that in the ordinary way these measures will be submitted to the States of the Grand Duchy, but that "other political interests of a high order" do not permit the convocation of the States at this moment. The meeting, however, of the delegates—this species of consultative Chamber—is not to take place before the 31st of January, 1862. The bourgeoisie, the peasants, and the clergy will each be represented by twelve members, while the nobility will have but four delegates, and the votes will be irrespective of rank.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Advices received here from Constantinople to the 1st inst. state that Omer Pacha would leave the following week for Bosnia, accompanied by a delegation composed of one attaché from each Embassy of the great Powers.

A French steamer had proceeded to Beyrout to bring back the International Commission to Constantinople.

Prince Garatschanin, who was in Constantinople on a special mission from Serbia, claimed from the Porte hereditary rights for the reigning family of Obrenovitch.

INDIA.

The intelligence brought by the Bombay mail is satisfactory. India was perfectly tranquil, even the little Sikkim affair ended in the submission of the Rajah. The accounts of the famine are not so disheartening, and the liberal subscriptions that had been raised had afforded a large amount of relief. The issue of the order for the amalgamation of the two armies was anxiously expected; it was supposed to be in the hands of the Governor-General. The £50 pension proposed by Sir Charles Wood is greatly derided by the Army. Prince Kutub Ood has been murdered in Calcutta.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

The official journal of Turin announces that the reactionary movement has been suppressed in all the Neapolitan provinces, and only exist now on the Roman frontier. Some of the reactionary gangs are said to have committed several murders before the Italian forces arrived to disperse them.

The rumours lately current of the proclamation of a republic at Palermo prove false. They originated in an attempt at a Garibaldian demonstration made in that city on the 29th ult. The members of the United Democratic Association succeeded, however, in tranquillising the people. The Archbishop of San Andrea and three large landed proprietors have been arrested.

A letter addressed by the Director of Public Worship to the Archbishop of Naples has been published, in which he reproaches the Archbishop with having forbidden public prayers for King Victor Emmanuel, and warns him that if he persists in such a course he will be prosecuted according to law.

Victor Emmanuel is stated to have resolved upon a visit to Naples—no doubt for the purpose of judging with his own eyes of the condition of the Neapolitan provinces, and the steps necessary to be taken in order to prevent them from being made the centre and refuge of reaction and insurrection. The Royal visit, it is said, will take place towards the end of the present month, and will be prolonged for two months.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin has approved the Government bill for raising 36,000 men in the Neapolitan provinces, to be furnished in two levies.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Government has ordered Count Christen and two other Frenchmen to quit Rome on account of their having taken part in the insurrection in the Abruzzi.

The ex-King of Naples has left Rome for the villa he has hired close to the city.

A petition is said to be in circulation throughout Rome demanding the withdrawal of the French troops.

By order of the Pope the Catholic Club, which had been established by a society of Frenchmen, has been dissolved.

The *Giornale di Roma* gives a denial to the report that conciliatory proposals had been made by Sardinia.

A DREADFUL STORY.—The *Buffalo Courier* says:—"During the drilling of an old well at Tidone, Pennsylvania, recently, a sudden rush of oil, at the rate of seventy barrels an hour, took place, the stream ascending forty-one feet above the surface of the ground. Above this mass of oil the gas or benzine rose in a cloud for fifty or sixty feet. All the fires in the neighbourhood were immediately extinguished, except one four hundred yards distant. The fire from this ignited the floating gas, and in a moment the whole air was in roaring flames. As soon as the gas took fire the head of the jet of oil was in a furious blaze, and falling, like water from a fountain, over a space one hundred feet in diameter, each drop of oil came down a blazing globe of boiling oil. Instantly the ground was in a flame, constantly increased and augmented by the falling oil. At once a scene of indescribable horror took place. Stores were thrown flat and for a distance of twenty feet, and numbers horribly burned, rushing blazing from the scene of misfortune, shrieking and screaming in their anguish." Then we have a terrible description of the sufferings of about a dozen poor creatures overtaken by the boiling flames. "At the time of the explosion everything in the neighbourhood—sixty or seventy rods—took fire, and shanties, derricks, engine-houses, dwellings, were at once involved in flames. The bell of Dobbs's well, eighty rods from the original fire, blew up with a tremendous explosion, killing instantly the engineer. At this time the whole air was on fire. The jet of oil rushing up forty feet was almost a pillar of livid flame, while the gas above it, to the distance of a hundred feet, was flashing, exploding, and dashing towards the heavens, and apparently licking the clouds with its furious tongues of heat. All this time, during this tremendous combustion, the sounds of the explosions and burnings were so tremendous and continuous that they could be compared to nothing but the rushing of a hurricane or a tornado rough the forest. The heat of the fire was so intense that no one could approach a hundred and fifty feet without scorching their skin or garments. It was the most frightful and yet the grandest pyrotechnical display ever vouchsafed to a human being. On Friday morning the oil was still rushing up on fire with the same regularity and speed, throwing, it was calculated, at least a hundred barrels an hour, covering an immense space with flaming oil—a loss to the proprietors of the well of from 20,000 to 25,000 dols. daily. No human power can extinguish the flames, and the oil must burn until the well is exhausted. No pen can describe its fierceness, no tongue can describe the magnitude of its horrors. The following wells, with machinery, were burned, with the accompanying estimated loss of oil:—Wadsworth's well, 300 barrels daily; Dobbs's well, 250 barrels daily; Van Andon's well, 100 barrels daily; T. Morian's well, 250 barrels daily; Hawley and Merrick's well, about 2500 barrels daily."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The letters by the Brazil mail bring deplorable accounts of the loss of life and property which has been occasioned by the earthquake in South America. It would appear that this earthquake was inferior in violence to none recorded in history. The private letters state that "the city of Mendoza is no more," and the number of persons who have perished there is variously computed at from 6000 to 7000. The loss of life was probably rendered the greater by a hot rain, which drove the inhabitants into their dwellings for shelter. The Governor escaped. Already a disaster only inferior in importance is announced from another town, the greater part of San Juan having been destroyed, with 3000 persons. San Juan is situated 120 leagues to the north of Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes. The shock was felt with such severity at Cordova, 150 leagues from Mendoza, that the church was thrown down. It was also felt on the same day (March 20) and hour, but without any serious effect, at Buenos Ayres. As the earthquake appears to have come down from the direction of Valparaiso, or its neighbourhood, considerable anxiety is felt for the receipt of further accounts from that quarter.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

THE ninety-third Exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened on Monday last, is, in all respects, a very pleasant and a very hopeful one. Great alterations have been made in the interior structure in Trafalgar-square; larger and more commodious premises have been given to the money-taker, the stick-holders, and the catalogue-sellers; while the dreadful dismal vault to which the sculpture erst was relegated has been done away with, and in its place are three large and well-lighted compartments, which only require a warmer background to render them admirable for the purpose they are designed to fulfil. Artists themselves speak of the exhibition as "a very level one;" but we decidedly dissent from this opinion. For many years there has been no such show of talent and promise by the large body of rising painters; and, though many of the notabilities are absent or but poorly represented, the walls are hung with pictures which show that English art is in a very thriving and hopeful condition, and that we may safely calculate on the genius and industry of our young artists to sustain our position in artistic annals.

Many great names, certainly, are conspicuous by their absence. Sir Charles Eastlake, the president, is unrepresented. Mr. Frith, hard at work on Mr. Flatau's unprecedentedly-remunerative commission, "The Railway Station," sends nothing, not even the portrait of his brother academician, Mr. Creswick, as he originally intended. The veteran Mr. Mulready, though said to be hard at work, has no picture. Messrs. MacIise and Herbert, brought to their bearings, perhaps, by the querulous tone of the last blue-book on the state of the art-decorations of the Houses of Parliament, are busy paying their national debt. Mr. Poole is a defaulter; and at the eleventh hour Mr. Millais gave in, not, as has been frequently stated, because he has been entirely engrossed by the remunerative occupation of wood-drawing, but because he did not choose to hurriedly slur over the best—by far the noblest—picture he has ever undertaken in order to be ready. Next year's exhibition will show that Mr. Millais has by no means forsaken the canvas for the wood-block. But, despite all these defections, the present Academy exhibition numbers among its nine hundred and seventy-seven pictures some admirable and very many good sterling works of art, well displayed. The hanging this year has been very impartial, and consequently very good. There are but few instances of decent works being either "skied" or "floored," and much credit is due to the hangers, Messrs. Creswick, Redgrave, and Hook, for their taste in classification. In this our introductory notice we merely intend to touch upon some few of those works to which the public voice has unanimously awarded the palm; and foremost among them—unquestionably the pictures of the season—are those of Mr. Faed, A.R.A., and Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A.

We take Mr. Faed's first, because his is the picture containing the most human interest. In these days we look unconcernedly at grief in lace ruffles or despair in a sac, but the portrayal of misery in broadcloth or anguish in velvet touches us to the heart. Mock heroics have had their day, but homely pathos still survives imperishable, and never yet has homely pathos been more sweetly, more touchingly, powerfully, and charmingly depicted than in Mr. Faed's picture (No. 247), "From Dawn to Sunset," with the motto from Mr. Tennyson's poem, "Circumstance," "So runs the round of life from hour to hour." The scene is laid in the interior of a highland bothy or Scotch peasant's cottage. In the left corner stands a bed, on the coverlet of which lies a wrinkled, worn, sinewy, dead hand belonging to the grandmother of the family; a curtain hides the rest of the figure, the sunset of the picture. By the bed, and burying her head in the hanging clothes, kneels the daughter of the aged dead; in a chair by the bedside, gazing deeply, reverently, tearfully on the departed form, sits the son, the master of the poor cottage. It is impossible to describe the exquisite expression of this man's face, the admirable pose of his motionless figure. Concentrated in the features are deep sorrow, bitter regret, pregnant thought—he is thoroughly absorbed in his grief and in the tender recollections then pressing upon him of her who has gone before. Near him sits his wife, with the "dawn," a sucking infant at her breast. Behind her stand two children, a boy hot from school, ruddy and red-comforted, bearing slate and satchel, and with a queer expression of non-comprehension of the solemn scene; and a girl, evidently just returned with medicine from the doctor's. With a Hogarthian touch of nature, the artist has introduced two children on the floor, playing with a black hourglass, and here is the family complete. Here is life from dawn to sunset, from the cradle to the grave. We have described the conception, but the execution is indescribable. Suffice it to say, that the whole picture has a Wilkie-esque touch and charm; that the artist's facile hand has fulfilled the design of his heart; and that the result is a work which will interest while human vicissitudes interest, and will place its painter in the very first rank.

Those kind people who "go about saying things" went about some two years since saying that Court commissions had entirely spoiled Mr. E. M. Ward, and that henceforth he would sink into commonplace mediocrity. Mr. Ward's absence from last year's exhibition gave a colour to these calumnies; but in the present exhibition he has completely refuted them by contributing a picture as well composed and better painted than anything he has ever before attempted, the "Execution of Montrose" and the "Last Sleep of Argyll" not excepted. "The Antechamber at Whitehall" during the Dying Moments of Charles II. (169) is probably the picture on which Mr. Ward's name as an admirable exponent of English art will go down to posterity. In arrangement and grouping, in individual identification and general light and shade, it is excellent, and the delicate manner in which the story is told and the composition put together is most praiseworthy. A quotation from Macaulay tells us that, when the last sacrament was being administered, the wafer stuck in the King's throat, and it was necessary to open the door and procure a glass of water. The hand stretched out through a half open door to receive the goblet from a bowing page is all the visible connection with the chamber of death. It is the scene in the ante-chamber that the painter has depicted, where the cynical men and the heartless women wonder and stare, and gossip on the probability of which faith the dying Monarch has declared himself—where St. Evremonde huddles over the fire, and crafty Barillon shrugs and leers—where the English Bishops, Sancroft, Compton, and Kerr, stand half-suspicious, half-defiant—where, in the background, bloody Jeffries, newly elevated to the judicial bench, bustles forward with blackguard audacity—where, in the foreground, the favourite spaniel, its string broken, rushes towards the door of the chamber where its indulgent master lies. Every figure is a study, and the minor details and accessories are finished with the greatest care. The colouring, too, is marvellous—most dazzlingly brilliant. Mr. Ward seems entirely to have shaken off and rid himself of that besetting sin of brown, leathery, treacherous hue which so marred his Court picture in the year 1859. Harsh critics might, perhaps, complain of a want of repose; but this is surely a small blot in so admirable a picture.

No. 135, "The Shrew Tamed," by Sir Edwin Landseer, shows us a splendid mare, immediately after the Rarefy-ing process has been thoroughly carried out by that accomplished *ecuyere*, Miss Gilbert. Thorough prostration in animal life never was more completely rendered: the glazed eye, the relaxed limbs, the spent strength—all are delineated in the most masterly manner; and the satiny gloss of the mare's full hind quarters is perfectly pat-able. But the courtly Sir Edwin has scarcely been so successful in his delineation of the lady. There is a pert self-sufficiency about the expression of her half-closed eyes that is not pleasant; besides, we doubt very much whether so practical a lady would "go in" for the taming process with her fair hands abundantly covered with rings. This is Sir Edwin's sole specimen in oil. In the north room hang several chalk

drawings of stags, all of which are grand and lifelike, though one—"The Fatal Duel" (757)—is objectionable from the butcher's shambles amount of blood with which it is besprinkled.

Encouraged by his last year's success, Mr. Elmore again takes an incident in the life of Marie Antoinette as his principal subject. No. 160 shows us the poor, wan, grey-haired lady, with tear-dimmed eyes, peering through a chink in the wall to catch a glimpse of her son playing in some adjacent court of the Temple. The hopeless, listless attitude, the relaxed hands from which the work has fallen, the deep motherly grief, are all exquisitely rendered, and the pathos is complete. Another example, in another style, is No. 87, "Peace, 1651," where a pretty Puritan wife is unbuckling her prim lover's sword, while he is looking up into her face with a sly, satisfied look, in which the conventicle succumbs to the fireside. Both pictures are, it is needless to say, well painted.

Mr. Dobson's picture of "A Drinking-fountain" (No. 34) is very poetical perhaps, but it is utterly unlike nature, and he must go to school at the academy kept by one Mr. John Leech, wood-draughtsman, before he again ventures to limn street urchins and butcher-boys. Those highly-idealised youths in clean faces and smooth hair, those sunny little girls, are no more like the real everyday creatures of London life than Mr. Dobson's dog is like the true Hogarthian ruminating vagabond cur. Though conveying a "sweet moral sentiment," doubtless, this picture is false and conventional to a degree. No. 394, "Bauer Mädchen," the head of a pretty little German peasant girl, is effective from its sheer simplicity.

And we are very sorry to say that Mr. O'Neil in his picture "The Parting Cheer" (335) has merely reproduced the story of his "Eastward Ho!" with more crowding and less effect. The painting is coarse and dull; the feeling is theatrical and overstrained; the idea is a mere *rechauffé*, without a particle of fresh interest or manipulatory improvement.

Mr. Ansdell has made a most decided step in advance this year. His large picture of "Hunted Slaves" is remarkable not merely for the boldness of the hand-sweep, but the excellence of the tone and the correct anatomical drawing. Two runaway slaves, male and female, have escaped into the jungle, and while there are set upon by three Cuban bloodhounds which have been placed on their track, and which are in the act of attacking them. One hound has already fallen beneath the axe wielded by the man, and lies in the agonies of death at his feet. Waiting the attack of the two others he stands. His back shows the score of the lash; to his wrist still hangs the fragment of the broken manacle by which he was lately chained; but he knows this is his last chance for life and freedom, and is determined to make the most of it. There is immense power in the man's pose and in the muscular arm-play of the figure; the tone of the skin, too, is very natural, devoid of that shiny glaze too often mistaken by artists for negro flesh-tint. The woman does not please us so much; her attitude is preposterous, and there is a great deal too much of the "Miss Duah" or "Lubly Rosa" comic element of the serenaders in her face. Mr. Ansdell has two smaller pictures of Highlanders and cattle, but they are certainly not beyond, if up to, his average mark.

Next week we purpose noticing the other academicians, both figure and landscape painters.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

WE have the same objection to make to the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists as to that of the British Institution. It contains too many pictures. The present collection consists of nearly nine hundred works. If only four hundred of these could be rejected, the remaining five hundred would form a really interesting gallery, and, in many respects, an admirable one. As it is, a great many excellent paintings are to be found this year in the Suffolk street Exhibition, and, for their sake, as it seems to us, a number of really discreditable ones ought to have been excluded.

Mr. Hurlstone, the President of the Institution, appears to have recently made a voyage to Spain. He had painted Spanish boys so long that he must at last have felt inclined to see what they were really like. On that point no one can inform us better now than Mr. Hurlstone. All his Spanish pictures—boys, beggars, gipsies, especially the gipsies—are admirable. The figures are as picturesque as those of this painter always are, and they are, moreover, full of reality. The colouring, too, in Mr. Hurlstone's Spanish pictures is magnificently bright and rich. It is not astonishing, but very remarkable, how much good travelling abroad does to an artist. A painter when he finds himself indisposed to such an extent that he is always thinking of the same subjects, and constantly repeating himself, should try change of scene, just as invalids who have lost their energy are recommended change of air. A very short time ago Mr. Hurlstone's reputation was wasting away from the conventionality which had so long afflicted its owner. Now Mr. Hurlstone has quite recovered: by his journey to Spain he has renewed his vigour and his power of observation, and has gained for himself a new lease of fame. Mr. Ansdell, some four years ago, was in a similar predicament. Cows, horses, dogs, and landed proprietors, were all he had eyes for, and of these different species he always appeared to see the same individuals. He, however, went to Spain, and we all know what fine pictures he brought back, of which one of the most striking merits was that, though painted by Mr. Ansdell, they were unlike anything Mr. Ansdell had previously painted. There is no such change of style as this observable in Mr. Hurlstone's recent works. He keeps to the same class of subjects as of old, and treats them after the same general fashion; but he paints with a seeming truthfulness for which his execution was formerly by no means remarkable, and he has evidently been inspired with fresh vigour, while his faculty of observation has been sharpened by being brought into contact with new characters and scenes. The contributions of Mr. Hurlstone this year to the Society of British Artists include a "View of a Window at Granada;" a portrait of "Josepha, a Spanish Gipsy of the Cuesta of the Alhambra," in her bright, picturesque costume; "Spanish Picarones" (the scene, view of the towers and the fosse of the Alhambra, the spot on which issued Bobadil el Chico to avoid the shame of passing through the town at the fall of Granada); "Spanish Peasant Girls of the Spurs of the Alpujarras Mountains;" a "Spanish Peasant Boy of the Alpujarras Mountains, the Sierra Nevada in the Distance;" and an ugly, slightly-disgusting, richly but dirtily coloured, and on the whole lifelike representation of a "Spanish Peasant Girl." The Spanish peasant boy of the Alpujarras Mountains is, perhaps, rather beautified in the style of Mr. Hurlstone's well-known Italian boys. The portrait of Josepha, the gipsy girl, especially pleases us. We like the gipsies; we admire their fine physiognomies; we wonder at the levity and individuality of their race which they preserve equally in England, in Spain, in Hungary, in Russia—in short, wherever they abound in sufficient numbers to have been brought within the ken of the observer; and we even feel interested in their morals, which, if not very commendable in connection with the rights of property, are at least not corrupt in a sensual point of view. Finally, if we cultivated the art of painting, we should like to understand the secret by which the gipsy women clothe themselves in the brightest colours without producing any of those harsh effects which appear to be the result of such combinations in the dress of ordinary women. Perhaps it is that the gipsies know better how to wear their clothes. However that may be, they dress in the colours of South American parrots (not in England, but in Spain, Hungary, and Russia), and yet look, not absurd and grotesque, but picturesque and brilliant.

We cannot attempt to give anything like a systematic account of the multitude of pictures exhibited by the Society of British Artists, and for the present we must content ourselves with saying a few words about some of the works which happen to have struck us on our first visit to the gallery. In the first room (which figures last in the catalogue, and which is devoted to water-colour painting) we

notice some Spanish pictures by J. L. Bouvier, senior (has Mr. Bouvier, then, also been to Spain?). "Flores del Balcon, Tolosa," is a much more favourable specimen of his powers than this artist generally favours us with. There is more colour, and of a better kind, in the painting, though the face of the young lady is that of the same pretty girl we have so long admired in Mr. Bouvier's works, and whom we confess we thought a great deal more of many years ago (as is natural to fickle-hearted men) than we do now. The same artist (who has certainly visited Spain) has sent an effective view of "The Home of the Izzard Hunter, Bases Pyrenees." Why not stop here? Not in the Bases Pyrenees, but at such subjects as "The Home of the Izzard Hunter" and "Flores del Balcon"? At least we have a right to ask why paint a "Mary Magdalene at the Sepulchre" who is still the same pretty-faced girl Mr. Bouvier has exhibited we do not know how many times at the Society of British Artists, and we do not know how many times before in the keepsakes and annuals? Mr. Bouvier's "Gretchen" (the Gretchen of "Faust") is Mary Magdalene and the Lady of Toledo over again. The fair Margaret is supposed to be asking her fate of the flower, but she looks in the picture as if she was knitting a pair of stockings, and, instead of saying "He loves me, loves me not," was counting the number of her stitches.

Mr. Chapman's "Home from the Derby" shows us a gentleman lying on a sofa who has apparently been betting heavily against the winning horse. We prefer the picture next to it—some well-painted strawberries, by Mrs. Withers.

Among the portraits in this room we notice the excellent one by Signor Colucci, a fine representation of an intelligent, agreeable, face—such at least it is as rendered by the artist.

In the north-east room we must stay for one moment to call attention to Mr. G. Cole's "Pride and Humility," a horse and a donkey in the interior of a stable. The title is not good, but the picture is very good indeed. The animals are most naturally painted.

In the south-west room Mr. P. Levin (a German artist, we imagine) exhibits "A Flower Girl from Vierlanden, near Hamburg." Very pretty girls these flower-girls who come into Hamburg on market-days certainly are, and the one portrayed by Mr. Levin, in her bright, picturesque costume, is a worthy specimen of her class.

Mr. C. Z. Coppard's "April in Wales" is a curious and clever picture. Would it not, by-the-way, have been more correct to call it "Wales in April"?

There are very few classical pictures, or religious pictures, or "high-art" pictures of any kind in the present exhibition. Mr. C. Baxter, however, a well-known member, contributes a most unbecoming figure of "Desdemona." She looks to us very like Marguerite Gauthier, or Violetta of the "Traviata," just ready to go out to a ball of the demi-monde. There should, certainly, have been a camellia in the vase by Desdemona's side.

Mr. Lee's "Sweethearts and Wives" in this room is a noticeable work in its way. It is as showy as a bran-new tavern-sign; but, though staring and vulgar, it is not by any means untruthful.

We can do no more than name Mr. Pettitt's "Winter" and Mr. Hardwick's "Abbeville Cathedral" in the large room; indeed, there are hosts of landscapes in all the rooms, to the merits of which it would be impossible to do justice in the present notice.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

HIS Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has consented, at the request of the Secretary of State for War, to hold a review on Wimbledon-common, during the month of July, of such metropolitan volunteer corps as may wish to be present.

The ordinary arrangements will be observed with regard to applications from corps desirous of attending on the occasion; but we believe that sanction will not be given for the attendance of any corps which is not previously reported to be sufficiently advanced in battalion drill to take part in the review.

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCES IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following communication from Zante, dated April 24:—

On the evening of Sunday, the 21st, a conflict took place between the inhabitants of the city and the English garrison, the total number of persons who received wounds being twenty. At about seven o'clock in the evening the soldiers got into some quarrels in the market-place, and made forcible entry into the shops, striking the inhabitants with the bayonet. At the Grand Church, to which they pursued the crowd, they were repulsed. They returned with reinforcements, and the inhabitants, having also increased in number to upwards of a thousand, met them, and stones and pieces of broken glass were thrown from the windows. The people armed themselves with sticks, hatchets, and poles. The police, who attempted to protect the inhabitants, were ill-treated by the English, and one of them was mortally wounded. New detachments, stronger than the first, arrived, and these, having pointed their bayonets at the crowd, the latter for the time dispersed; but they returned in such numbers that the troops were several times obliged to form a square to avoid being crushed. At last the market-place was militarily occupied, the communications between the streets were intercepted, and the director of the police succeeded in calming the masses and inducing them to disperse. The agitation has continued since these events, and strong mixed patrols have paraded the city every evening.

SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN ON PRIMROSE-HILL.—On Saturday morning as a bricklayer was proceeding to his work over Primrose-hill, he observed a respectably-dressed man deliberately place a loaded pistol to his right ear. A loud report followed, and the man fell dead instantly. The bricklayer and a police-constable, who had heard the report, at once repaired to the spot, where they found the weapon of destruction was a new revolver of five barrels, two others besides that discharged being loaded. The suicide was well attired, and in his pocket was found a paper on which was written:—"Friend: You who shall find this body, take it to the nearest public-house, and deliver the letters you find as addressed." Medical aid was instantly sent for, but death had been instantaneous. On examining the letters, one was found addressed to the Rev. Mr. Eyre, 9, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, a Roman Catholic priest, who on seeing the communication at once identified the handwriting as that of a Mr. Richard Goring, residing in Camden-town. The other letter, together with a bag and parcel, subsequently found at his lodging, were addressed to his brother, Mr. George Goring. It appears that the suicide had been unfortunate in a love affair. The lady who had refused him was a Catholic, and he seems to have embraced her religion without winning her. In the letter to Mr. Eyre he thanked that gentleman for his pastoral kindness, and expressed his sense of the sin he was about to commit. The jury, who inquired into the manner of his death, declared that they must find a verdict of *felix de se*, unless disease of the brain could be proved. The Coroner adjourned the inquest for a post-mortem examination.

THE LONDON BUILDING TRADES.—The most resolute endeavours are being made by "the committee" to prevent men who are contented with the increased payment by the hour from remaining so. A few days ago the whole of Mr. Kell's plumbers were called off, and still remain out. Messrs. Lucas state, in a letter to the *Times*, that a deputation has waited upon them and offered that, "if we would withdraw our proposition of payment by the hour, they would guarantee; there should be no strike upon our works for the space of twelve months, and that during that interval there should even be no agitation for 'the nine hours movement.'" This offer was positively refused by Messrs. Lucas. "We may add," says the letter, "that the whole of our works are in full progress, and we have every reason to know that the workmen now in our employment are perfectly satisfied with the result of the course we have adopted (and to which we shall most certainly adhere) of payment by the hour. This arrangement in no way interferes with any former privileges, nor with the mode of engaging or discharging the men; but it does enable them to leave work at one o'clock on Saturday, receiving the same amount of wages per week as before."

MATERNAL LOVE.—The *Union de l'Ouest* of Angers records a singular case of the murder of a husband by his wife, the only motive being "excess of maternal love." The only son of a woman living at Blaison, in the department of Maine and Loire, was drawn for a soldier. The mother, distressed beyond measure at the idea of parting with him, consulted her neighbour as to the means of procuring his exemption, and in the course of her inquiries she learned the piece of military law that if she were a widow her son would be exempt, as the prop of the family (*soutien de famille*). Upon this hint she murdered her husband.

FRANCIS DEAK, THE HUNGARIAN DEPUTY.

THE man to whom, for the moment, all eyes are turned amongst the national party of Hungary—he who, to the Diet, defends the constitutional Government with the greatest authority—is Francis Deak. His name is already sufficiently popular for us to present our readers with his Portrait.

Holding office in nearly all the committees, member of all the commissions, deputy from the first electoral circonscription, Deak has, from 1832 till the present time, occupied a high position in Hungarian affairs; and, indeed, his high qualifications eminently signalise him as a man in whom the entire country may well have confidence.

Possessed of rare powers of logic, his sagacity is guided by experience; and, though he is modest and conciliating, his speeches carry with them a force which completely overwhelms opposition. Since 1848, during the crisis in Hungary, his popularity has been increasing. He is utterly opposed to violence, and would always endeavour to conciliate, although evidently not from fear; and he has already given proof of his integrity, since, in 1843, he resigned his office rather than vote against his convictions. An enemy to revolutions, he utterly deprecates anything like civil war, although he gives his support to the Liberal party. Even in 1847, when his health would not permit him to accept a nomination, he gave them his advice and assistance; and in 1848 he served as Minister of Justice in the Cabinet formed by Count Louis Batthyani.

He is likely to take an important part in Hungarian affairs, since he is a representative between the Austrian politics and the liberal aspirations of the patriotic Magyars. Honoured by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and trusted by his countrymen, he may be enabled to negotiate between the empire and the kingdom.



FRANCIS DEAK, THE POPULAR HUNGARIAN DEPUTY.

ATTACK OF THE ANNAMITE LINE AT SAIGON, COCHIN-CHINA.

THE larger operations of the allied armies have pretty well absorbed attention from the events taking place in Cochin-China with the little French garrison at Saigon, which, intrenched within the walls of the city, were instructed to preserve to France that position which they had secured in 1859. The Annamites amount to nearly the same number as the European garrison, and in the plain of Kio Hoa considerable works have already been established. All these works are skilfully placed so as to be defended by a numerous army. They consist of earthen mounds, bristling with bamboo stakes, and protected by five ditches within range of the fire from the loopholes of the fortifications. There are, besides, three strong chevaux de frise, while the principal works are supplied with cannon and jingalls—altogether forming a position too important for the feeble corps of occupation to dream of destroying;

besides which the Annamites seem to possess some knowledge of all the new parallels and stratagems which they have used for the purpose of shutting up the European forces.

The time has arrived, however, when the treaty of peace signed at Peking permitted an expeditionary force to proceed to Saigon for the relief of the garrison there; and accordingly the 3rd Regiment of Marine Infantry, the 2nd battalion of Chasseurs à Pied, and ten pieces of artillery, with other matériel, arrived at Saigon, where,

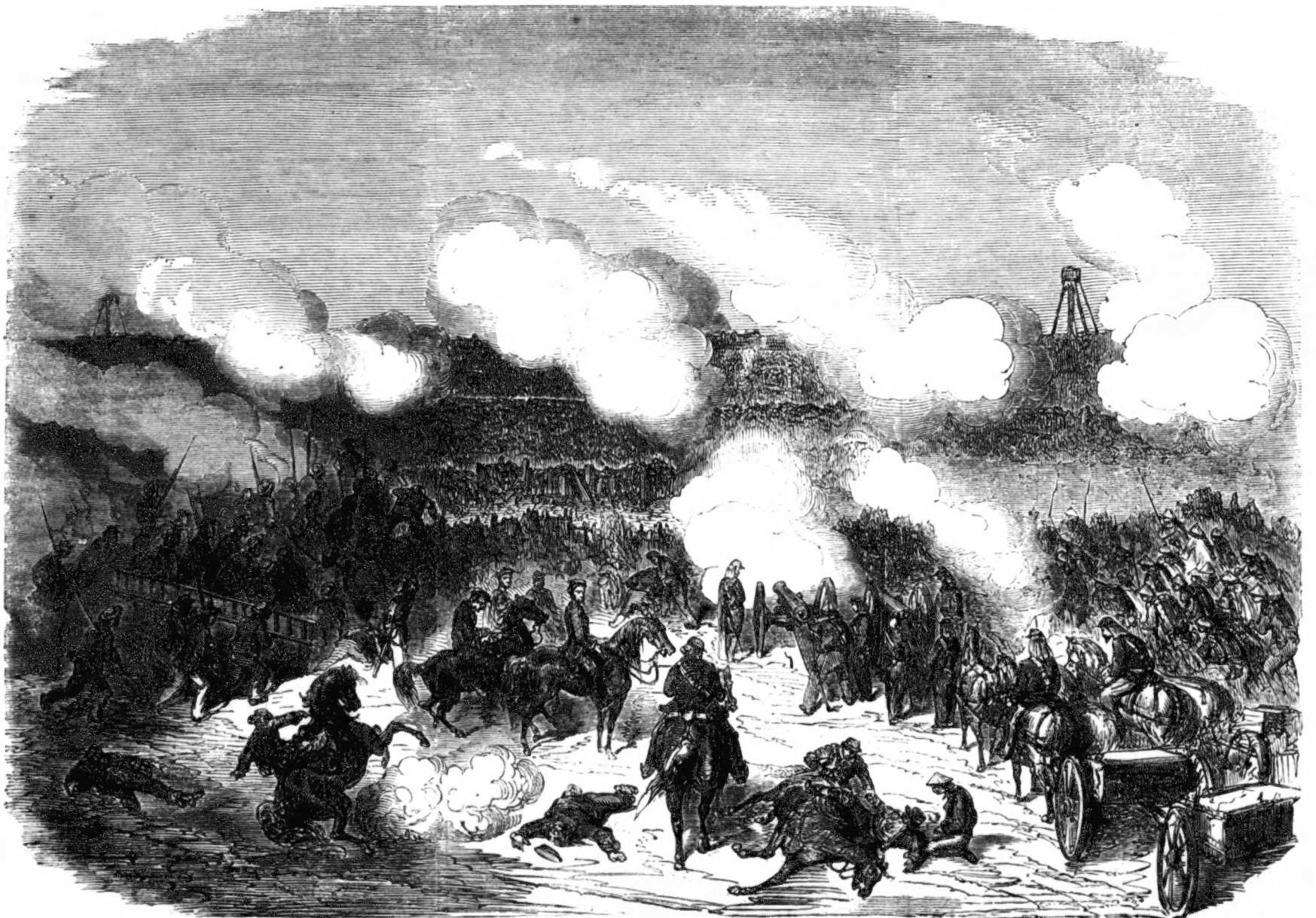
having been reinforced by a large body of Marines, they represented an entire force of some 3000 men, and, debouching upon the plain, marched on in a rather imposing column, under the command of General de Vassoigne. The chief command was intrusted to Vice-Admiral Charner. The artillery opened fire at about 1200 yards from the Annamite works, and advanced by means of batteries to within 300 yards of the counterscarp. When the decisive moment for action had arrived, three assaulting columns forced their way, under a tremendous fire, through a palisade of bamboo and two lines of loopholes, succeeding in erecting their scaling-ladders, and entering the fortifications against every obstacle. By midday the French and Spanish troops were masters of the position. General Vassoigne was wounded in the arm. The spirit and determination of the men were irresistible, and the company of marine infantry particularly distinguished themselves. The intense heat of the climate made it impossible for the troops to traverse the plain for the purpose of attacking the heart of the enemy's defence, so that the Vice-Admiral ordered the soldiers to rest for three hours, after which the expedition went into camp at about six in the evening, in a little village on the outskirts of the Annamites, and about six hundred yards from the principal works, which it was determined were to be destroyed on the following day.

THE TENT PRESENTED TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

THE ladies of Naples have made the King of Italy a present which is elegant, worthy, and appropriate—a combination of advantages not often met with in public testimonials; and, although we can scarcely wish that his Majesty may find it useful, yet we believe that, should the necessity for its use arise, there is no doubt of its advantage, both in convenience and in complete adaptation to the purpose for which it is intended. The tent, or rather suite of tents, is composed of a curtain-wall about fifty yards long and twenty-six in breadth. It is supported by sixty wooden columns, painted in imitation of bamboo, and surmounted by gilded balls. The entrance to this canvas inclosure is guarded on each side by a mast bearing an escutcheon, with the arms of his Majesty, together with a trophy of flags; and a little in front of these

masts are placed the tents destined for the guard, their furniture consisting simply of beds, tables, and chairs.

In the midst of the inclosure stands the principal tent, intended for the King; it is about 40 feet in diameter, and is ornamented on the exterior with rich trimmings, and surmounted by a silken flag bearing the Royal arms. The interior consists of the saloon, about 24 feet long, and hung with sky-blue moire antique, richly decorated and embroidered. The furniture of this room is in rosewood, and of



ATTACK BY FRENCH TROOPS ON THE ANNAMITE POSITION BEFORE SAIGON.

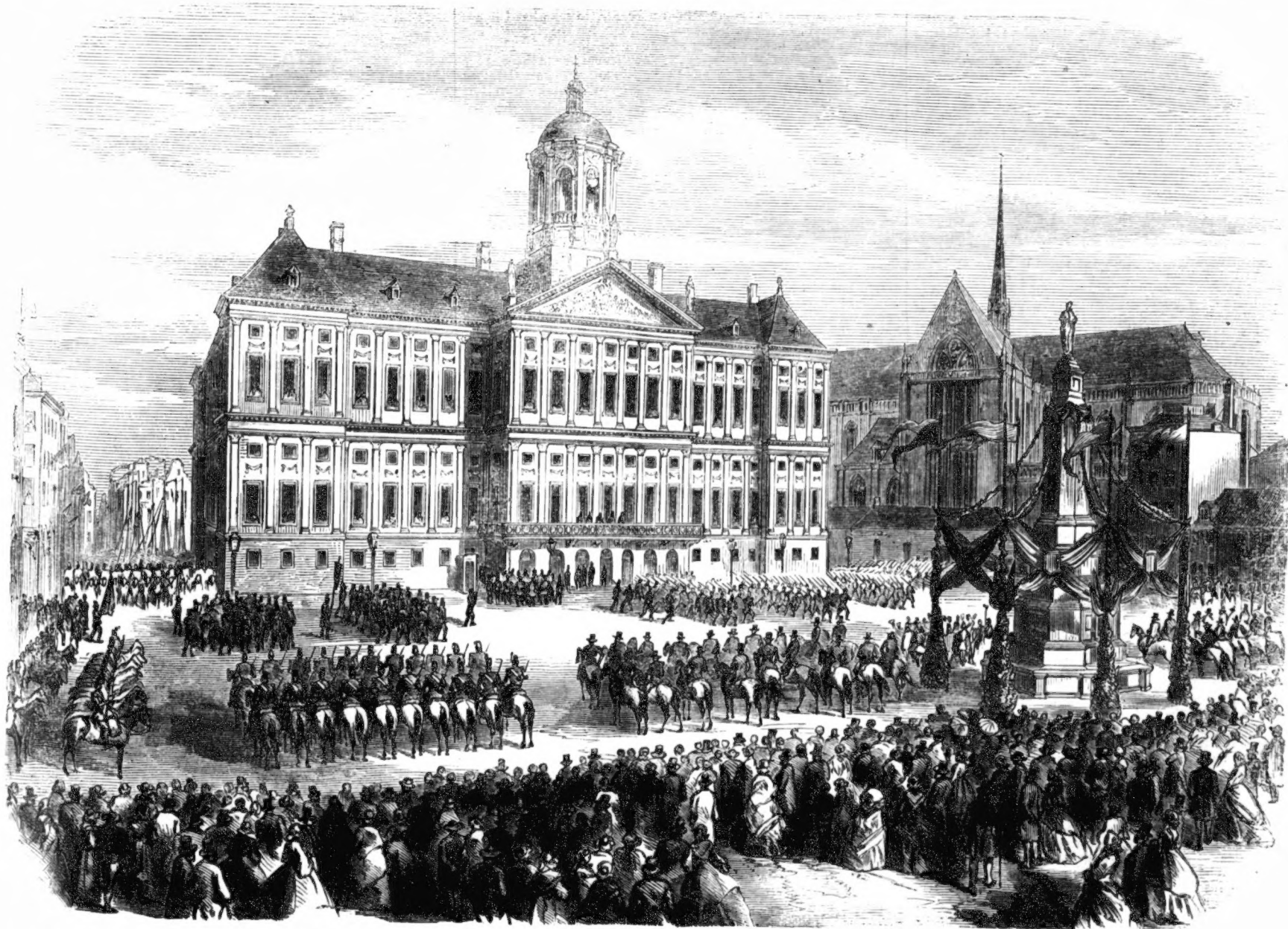


TENTS PRESENTED BY THE LADIES OF NAPLES TO KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

the most elegant description. The six chambers which complete the tent are also hung with variously-coloured silk, the furniture being in harmony with the hangings. They are designed to serve as the sleeping apartments, dressing-rooms, and office of

the King and his Aide-de-Camp. The two tents which are placed to the right and left are about twenty-five feet in diameter; one is intended for the Major-General, and the other for the domestics. The exterior ornamentation is similar to that of

the principal one, while they are hung inside with rich woollen stuff. The furniture consists of beds, chairs, and tables, in imitation bamboo, covered with the same stuff as that which composes the hangings.



VISIT OF THE KING OF HOLLAND TO AMSTERDAM.—THE COURTYARD OF THE ROYAL PALACE.

VISIT OF THE KING OF HOLLAND TO AMSTERDAM.

It is customary for the King of Holland to visit the capital at least once every year, and on the present occasion the inhabitants of Amsterdam prepared to receive him with more than ordinary display and enthusiasm, since they bore in remembrance the personal devotion as well as the generosity which he so lately displayed during the terrible inundations. From nine o'clock on the morning of his arrival the National Guard were afoot, as well as the principal city authorities. All the streets were emblazoned with the national and Royal colours, while devices, garlands, flowers, green boughs, and drapery, decorated the houses and the vessels on the canals.

The civic Consul, with the other authorities, proceeded to escort the King and Queen, who were accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Prince and Princess Henri, and the principal officers of the household. The Burgomaster had the honour, in a short address, to assure the King of the sentiments of admiration and respect in which he was held by the people of Amsterdam; and, after listening to a song composed for the occasion, his Majesty responded by expressing warmly his interest in the city. The Royal family then left the station and entered an open carriage, while the cortège placed itself in line. The procession included the dragoons and a party of a guard of honour composed entirely of the principal persons amongst the citizens. These preceded the carriage, and were decorated with an orange ribbon depending from their left shoulder and confined by a silver clasp stamped with the likeness of the King. Their horses also bore orange trappings.

After the Royal carriage came Prince Henri and the officers of the Court, and then followed a second detachment of the guard of honour, four battalions of the National Guard, several sections of those who have been decorated with crosses and medals, the students, the arquebusers, the crossbowmen, the typographic society, and the representatives of the different trade bodies carrying banners. The cortège closed with a body of dragoons.

On the way to the palace the procession went by Haarlemmerdijk, Keisersgracht, Botermarkt, and Kalverstraat, where, in front of one of the numerous orphan asylums, the King stopped to listen to a chorus sung by the children. At the end of the journey the cortège placed itself in front of the palace, which was already surrounded by a vast and enthusiastic crowd. The King, accompanied by his family, then appeared on the balcony, and acknowledged with evident emotion the acclamations and hearty welcome with which his presence was greeted. His Majesty did not re-enter the apartments until the procession had passed. Seventy persons were invited to the Royal banquet, and in the evening illuminations and transparencies in all the principal streets attested the public satisfaction. The week was passed by his Majesty in official receptions and in visits to the principal institutions of the city.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 158.

"NO HOUSE."

On Tuesday last week on entering the lobby we perceived an unusual crowd of members clustering round the door of the House; and at first we were rather puzzled to know what the gathering could mean. "There is nothing special to-night," said we; "why are all these men here so early?" A second glance, however, of a not unpractised eye soon solved the problem. These members were not here to dispatch business, but to stop it. In short, they were in conspiracy to prevent the making of a House. The weather was fine; Mr. Speaker, who had come down to preside, was far from well; there was nothing particular upon the paper—nothing that would not keep; Government did not want a House, ditto the leaders of the Opposition; and so it was decided to take a holiday. A "no House" is now a rare phenomenon. We have not had one since 1856, and the thing was thought to be extinct. Petitions are more numerous than they used to be; interpellations of Ministers are becoming more common. The House has not had a chance since 1856 of getting old and blasé; and hence it is that, "no Houses" have dropped out of practice of late. The latter, perhaps, is the more potent cause; for it is noticeable that your young members are very zealous attendants. They love the House, and are very jealous of count outs. Hence it is that, in the first year or two of a Parliament, we seldom get count outs, and never "no Houses;" and as since 1856 we have had two new Parliaments, of course we have had few count outs and no "no Houses." On Tuesday, however, the welcome practice was revived again. But let not our readers imagine that a "no House" was ever an accident. A "count out" may be accidental, but a "no House" is always contrived. And now let us throw a little light upon this subject, that our readers may clearly understand what is meant by a "no House," and how it is contrived. The House usually meets at a quarter to four o'clock. The reason why it assembles at a quarter to four instead of four is this:—By a standing order no members can be sworn after four o'clock. The House meets, therefore, at 3.45 for the purpose of swearing members. Immediately after prayers Mr. Speaker, seated at the table, proceeds to count the members present, and as soon as the fortieth member appears the chair is taken and the business begins; but if, when the hand of the clock covers the dot over the figures 12, there are not forty members present, Mr. Speaker arises, mounts the step of his chair, and again counts, and then, if the number is still under forty, he declares, without motion being made, that the House is adjourned. This is how the business is managed when the House meets at the usual time of 3.45. On Wednesdays and other days, when the House meets at twelve o'clock, the practice is different; for between the hours of twelve and four the House cannot be counted out. If at twelve o'clock forty members be not in attendance those who are present must wait until the requisite number make their appearance. In short, on no day can the House be counted out until four o'clock. This arrangement has sometimes led to an unpleasant imprisonment of members, for it is a law that when once a member has entered the House he cannot leave until the House be made or counted out; and, as it cannot be counted out till four, it has happened that members have been obliged to sit for an hour or more, unable to leave, and doing nothing. It is said that on one occasion some twenty members or more were thus incarcerated for three hours. Generally, however, when the House meets at twelve, it gets constituted by a quarter past; for on these occasions messengers are dispatched to scour the library, news-rooms, committee-rooms, &c., to pick up stray members and persuade them to come and help to make the House. And if such stray members refuse the Sergeant-at-Arms has the power to take the mace upon his arm and compel them to come in. This exercise of authority is, however, rarely practised now.

SCENE AT THE DOOR.

And now let us return to the door. A "no House" having been resolved upon, it is not difficult to achieve if both parties are of one mind. All that has to be done is to watch well the door, and as members arrive to explain the business, and persuade them not to go in. "Here, Brown; where are you going?" "Into the House." "Well, don't go. The Speaker is not well, and we want to give him a holiday." "But I have a lot of petitions to present." "Oh, bother your petitions! They will keep till another day." "I say, Preamble," cries another, as that zealous member rushes up, "don't go in; we don't want a House." "Oh, but I have a motion to make, an important question to ask Lord Palmerston about the governorship of the Falkland Islands, and the second reading of my bill to move." And most likely Preamble will struggle through and get into the House, for he belongs to a class which abhors all count-outs and everything else which shortens proceedings; for the House is his home—his meat and his drink. He is the first to come and the last to go, and is never so happy as when he is there. We lately heard a good story about one of this class. He was chairman of a Committee

on a railway bill, the fight upon which was expected to last several weeks. Suddenly, however, it ended on the first day in a compromise; whereupon the chairman, instead of congratulating the Committee upon their unexpected release, broke forth with an exclamation of sorrow and disappointment that a case fraught with so much interest should thus suddenly be closed. Generally, however, the suasive eloquence of the watchers is successful; or if a few resolute members do go in they are not sufficient to make a House. Meanwhile we anxiously watch the clock. "See, it is within three minutes! now it is within two!" At last it covers the figure, and Mr. Speaker is seen through the glass door to rise to the step of his chair, and, pointing with his official hat, to count the members. "Shall we have it, Thompson?" "I don't know. I make only thirty-two; but there may be some fellows whom I cannot see." The case, however, is soon resolved. "See, Mr. Speaker pauses and looks round! Is he going to sit down? No, by George, he is off!" Yes, it's all over. A merry laugh breaks forth; a rush follows; the doorkeeper shouts joyously, "Who goes home?" a score of bells are tinkling in chorus; and we realise the pleasant fact that, instead of watching wearily through a long, dull night, extending into the small hours, we are free—quiet bachelors to walk and smoke a cigar in the park; swells to dash along Rotten-row and with the crowd with noble horseman-ship; and good paterfamilias to treat his wife and children to the opera and the play. All, however, are not rejoiced. There is our friend Preamble, for instance, who is anything but pleased. He is a bachelor, and has no home but the National Club, which is not a lively place, and a single room in Manchester-buildings, which is still less so. Alas! what is he to do? The park is vanity, operas and plays abominations. For a time he wanders about the lobby disconsolate. Foolish Preamble! rememberest thou not that it is May? that Exeter Hall is open? and that a live M.P. there is always welcome?

THE GREAT FIGHT.

On Thursday the lobby was again crowded; but it was not with members in conspiracy to make "no House," but with members rushing through to be in time for prayers, that they might secure places for the night, and strangers anxious for orders, for the great fight on the Budget was to come off, and a question involving the gravest consequences to be settled; and, moreover, Gladstone was to speak, and Disraeli, and Palmerston. No wonder, therefore, that members were rushing into the House, and that eager strangers assembled in crowds. And what various interests were represented in that closely-packed crowd of lookers-on! There were anxious politicians there—some fearful, some hopeful, that the Government might be overthrown. That smart-looking youth, for example, with the light-coloured hair and slightly-fluffed upper lip, is just entering his political career as private secretary to a Minister; how can he help being anxious, when he considers that on the result of the debate hangs the important question whether his career shall go on opening before him or suddenly be closed up for a time? Less than ten years ago that gentleman who has just rushed by with the office-box under his arm was only private secretary to Sir George Grey, and now he is a member of Parliament and Under-Secretary at War, with £2000 a year. And that noble Lord who moves in with less hurried step about the same time held the same office under Lord John Russell, and now he is Treasurer of the Household, with £1200 a year, and stands on the very threshold of a still higher appointment. How, then, can our light-haired youthful friend be otherwise than anxious? The short, stout, whiskered and mustached Irish Captain, who is stopping the members and talking so volubly, is anxious for the fall of the Government; for, though he has long since retired on half-pay, and wants nothing himself (except, indeed, he could see some nice little berth the pay of which is good and the duties light—plenty of pay and little to do); but he has sons, some in the Army and some in the Navy, and what so natural as that he should hope that by a turn of the political wheel they may get a lift? "So long as these Whigs are in, you know, I cannot hope for anything, for sure I never gave the fellows a vote in my life; but if the Conservatives get into power, Sir, I shall have only to hold up my finger, Sir, to get what I like—not for myself, Sir—not for myself, Sir, but for the boys." But there are others besides hoping and fearing politicians. There is Mr. —, the elephantine bookseller, the gentleman we see there at the door with the white waistcoat and neckcloth, and with hair almost as white as his waistcoat. He, too, has much depending upon this debate, in the shape of profitable drawbacks upon exportations, and is naturally anxious about the result. And the tall man not far off, who has now for some months been a constant attendant in the lobby, with the half dozen gentlemen around him. There are paper-makers—whether they hope or fear just now we are hardly able to say: report says that they are in a fluctuating state of mind. They would like to have the excise duty off English and a heavy customs duty upon foreign paper on. But, failing this, we know not, and probably they not themselves, what they would like. Poor paper-makers! Somehow, they and their indefatigable agents, more zealous than wise, it is said, have not played their cards well, for Belgian paper is coming in fast, and customers and profits are diminishing. Capital letters they wrote, very lucid statements they printed, influential deputations they got up. Members of both Houses were very assiduously canvassed, and apparently with great success; and, when the Lords last year threw out the bill, exuberant was their joy, and cheerfully did they pay the heavy bill for agitation. But somehow, after all, they have dropped into a hole, and will find a difficulty in getting out. The penny-paper proprietors, too, are down here in great force; and no marvel, for this fight involves life or death to some of them, or, at all events, profit or no profit. Nor is Mr. Collett, the able secretary of the Society for the Abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge, absent, we may be sure, for he will have members to cram with statistics, and consultations to hold, and other duties to perform, not a few. Indeed, this lobby is a microcosm of the great world with all its conflicting passions and interests—hopes and fears; but most of them, if the truth must be told, tending to self in the end, as it is in the great world. But is not patriotism represented here at all? Not very strongly, we fear. Not at all, the cynic would say; but the cynic would be wrong. Selfishness, here as elsewhere, prevails, no doubt; but here, both in the House and the lobby, as it is in the great world, there is a permeating salt of good, honest, disinterested patriotism we may be sure, if we could but see it. But our duty is to photograph, not philosophise; and so we pass on.

THE DEBATE.

The debate inside was a good debate. Gladstone was eloquent, able and successful as ever. Sir Stafford Northcote, who is usually a dull, prosaic dealer in figures, inspired by the occasion, became eloquent and excited, manifesting a liveliness of action and a fertility of imagination that nobody dreamed before that he possessed, and achieved his first real success as a Parliamentary speaker. He was placed in the fore front of the battle; he undertook to meet the greatest debater of modern times; and, if he did not achieve a triumph, he deserved it. The time is, however, gone by when giants were killed by slings and stones. However, the hon. Baronet spoke well, and gained great applause; indeed, the leader of the Opposition said that "the chief credit of the debate belonged to his honourable friend." Mr. Disraeli himself was himself; and more than this we need not say, for what the leader of the Opposition is we have all of us come to know pretty well. As far as the debate goes, the result seems to us to be something like this. There was some smart firing from the Opposition—very smart and very clever; and amidst the dust and noise and smoke of the combat the great object of attack—the Chancellor of the Exchequer—seemed to be lost for a time; but at the close of the fight, when the dust had subsided, the smoke had blown away, and the noise had ceased,

he rose again to view, like the Eddystone after a storm, erect and unmoved.

THE DIVISION.

The division disappointed many. Conservatives not in the secret hoped for a majority to the last. The Liberals expected a larger majority than they got; and so it happened that when the Liberal tellers took their stand at the table on the right—which position showed that the Government had won—the Liberals cheered vociferously, and when the numbers were announced the Conservatives broke forth into one of their long and uproarious cheers, and for a minute both sides kept up the game—Liberals cheering because they had got a majority, Conservatives shouting because it was so small. And thus all parties were pleased.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The Lord Chancellor read a message from the Crown announcing the future marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice with his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, and in which her Majesty stated her reliance, from the frequent proofs of loyalty given by the House, that they would, together with the House of Commons, make a suitable provision for her Royal Highness, and such as would become the dignity of the Crown.

Lord GRANVILLE moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty expressive of the desire of the House to fulfil her Majesty's wishes. Lord DERBY briefly and gracefully seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

Lord DERBY moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, and expressed his pleasure that the Government, after mature deliberation, had thought fit not to oppose his motion. A Select Committee would greatly facilitate the passing of the bill, and, considering the length and technical nature of the measure, it would, in his opinion, be much more satisfactorily discussed by eighteen or twenty persons familiar with the subject than it debated in the House itself. He was sure their Lordships would not deal with the bill in an obstructive spirit, but there were some of its provisions which would require serious consideration, especially those clauses which brought the non-trader under the operation of the Act.

Lord GRANVILLE hoped no material alterations would be made in the bill, especially with respect to those points alluded to by Lord Derby.

The Select Committee was then agreed to, and the names of its members announced.

THE ALLEGED RIOTS IN CORFU.

Lord CARNARVON asked her Majesty's Government whether the telegrams which had appeared in the Paris and Brussels papers announcing that a collision had taken place between the inhabitants of Corfu and the troops were true; and, if so, what steps had been taken by the Government?

Lord GRANVILLE said that the Government had no information on the subject, but the reports were in all probability incorrect, as the Lord High Commissioner would have sent telegraphic messages to her Majesty's Government on the subject had any collision occurred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Lord PALMERSTON brought up a message from her Majesty communicating to the House the intended marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Alice with his Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, and recommending the House to make a provision for her Royal Highness; and he moved an Address to her Majesty conveying the thanks and congratulations of the House, and their assurance that they would take the earliest opportunity of considering her Majesty's recommendation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, and agreed to nem. con.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord PALMERSTON moved resolutions to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on the business of the House, which were in effect:—That Committees of Supply and Ways and Means shall be fixed for Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and may be also appointed for any other day on which the House shall meet for the dispatch of business; that all orders of the day on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays have precedence of motions, Government orders to be at the head of the list every other day except Wednesday; that the House at its rising do stand adjourned until Monday; and that either Committee of Supply of Ways and Means be the first order of the day, and that the motion be made "that the Speaker do leave the chair;" and that any public bill which has been committed to a Select Committee need not be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, but may, after the consideration of the report, be ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. BENTINCK moved as an amendment that the House, having considered the proposed changes, does not deem it expedient to sanction them. He characterised the intended alterations in the standing orders and practice of the House as of great and alarming magnitude.

Mr. KNIGHTLEY, in seconding the amendment, said that the object of the resolutions seemed to be to concentrate the conduct of the whole business of the House on the Treasury bench, and to curtail the privileges of private members. The real obstacle to public business was the interminable long speeches made by official gentlemen. (This expression of opinion was received with a long-continued cheer.)

This amendment was supported by Mr. PAUL and Mr. HENLEY.

Sir J. GRAHAM, chairman of the Committee, replied to the objections offered to the resolutions, and anticipated that the House would not, by agreeing to the amendment, refuse to consider them.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT supported the resolutions.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 253 to 25.

The first resolution was then agreed to, as were also the second, third, and fourth, after some discussion. On the fifth, which provides that a bill which has been referred to a select Committee need not be brought before a Committee of the whole House, Mr. HENLEY renewed his objections to it; and, after a debate, the resolution was withdrawn for the present, with a view to its reconsideration.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave replies to the questions put to him upon matters of foreign policy. He should be very reluctant, he observed, to say anything that would induce the Poles to suppose that their nationality could be restored by any efforts of this country in their favour. With regard to Naples, the accounts were to the effect that the city was tranquil, but that the provinces were disturbed by the disbanded soldiers of the ex-King. As to the complicated question of the Duchies, her Majesty's Government were in communication with several Powers of Europe with a view to making a proposition which might lead to a settlement of the differences.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SUZ CANAL.

The Earl of CARNARVON moved for the production of the correspondence which had taken place between the English and the Turkish Governments relative to the proposed construction of the Suz Canal.

Lord WORKHOUSE admitted the importance of the subject, and that it had occupied the serious attention of the Government. The difficulties in the way of forming the canal were very great, and were every day developing themselves in a way that rendered it more than ever doubtful whether it could succeed. If, however, contrary to expectation, the canal should be constructed, guarantees would be taken that it should not be used to the detriment of foreign Powers. Under these circumstances, he hoped the noble Earl would not press his motion, as the production of the papers would be inconvenient to the public service.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE believed that the speculation would not succeed, so that there need be no alarm on the subject.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH pointed out the great importance this canal would be of to France in case of a war with this country.

The Earl of CARNARVON withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Gregory, stated that the opinion of the Queen's Advocate had been taken on the question of the claims of the United States' Government to levy dues on vessels coming to the ports of the Southern States, and the answer was still under consideration. With regard to the belligerent rights of the Southern States, a precedent for allowing them was to be found in 1825, when our Government recognised the belligerent rights of the insurgent Greeks; and, in accordance with that precedent, the Government had come to the conclusion of recognising the rights of the Southern States as a belligerent.

THE DOWRY OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Lord PALMERSTON proposed that the House should go into a Committee to take into consideration her Majesty's gracious message in relation to the

marriage of the Princess Alice. The Government did not propose to follow in all respects the dowry granted to the Princess Royal. The dowry was then fixed at £40,000; he proposed it should now be £30,000. The annual allowance to the Princess Royal was £8000; for the Princess Alice he proposed £6000 a year.

The proposal was received with general cheering; and in Committee a resolution was voted on which a bill granting £6000 a year was adopted, while in Committee of Supply the dowry of £30,000 was voted with equal unanimity.

THE BUDGET.—THE PAPER DUTY.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, in answer to Sir H. Willoughby, he had made no provision, and saw no necessity for making any, for increased expenditure consequent on the disturbances in America, and the necessity of sending out a fleet to protect our interests on that coast. He believed that the claim of the Indian Government for the Chinese War would not exceed the provision he had made for it.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means on the resolutions on the Budget.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the first resolution for the abolition of the duty on paper on the 1st of October next.

Lord R. Cecil argued against the whole policy upon which the Budget was founded.

Mr. L. GOWER having argued in favour of the resolution,

Mr. BENTINCK opposed it, and in the course of his speech called on Lord Palmerston to say whether recent intelligence from America had not materially modified his opinion with regard to the financial arrangements of his Government.

The discussion was continued by Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Baines, and Sir L. Palk.

Mr. DISRAELI said that he should not except to the passing of the resolution, but would reserve to himself the right of dealing with it hereafter on public grounds.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, at the instance of Mr. Maguire, consented not to move the resolution abolishing the customs duties on paper, but would embody it in the bill.

The resolution increasing the excise duty on chicory was also agreed to.

On the resolution amending and extending the Act of last Session which imposed an excise duty upon licenses to keep refreshment-houses, Mr. AYTON moved the rejection of the resolution, urging that it involved a special taxation on the means of obtaining food by the people.

Mr. HENLEY objected to the great extension of the power of the police which the proposed change would give.

Lord Fermanoy, Sir M. Peto, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Coningham all objected to the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was considered desirable to place all refreshment-houses under the observation of the police. He would, however, consent to withdraw the resolution for the present, with the view of reconsidering it.

The resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

On resolution 7, which allows wholesale dealers in spirits to take out a license to deal retail in any quantity not less than a reputed quart bottle, Lord Fermanoy opposed it in the interest of the licensed victuallers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not admit that the licensed victuallers had any ground of complaint, inasmuch as their business was to provide refreshment to be used on their premises, while the proposed change applied only to liquors not used on the premises, and was limited to persons having ten-guinea licenses at present.

After some discussion the resolution was agreed to; as well as that imposing stamp duties on leases or agreements for letting furnished houses for any term less than a year; the resolution charging a stamp duty of £2 upon licenses to be taken out by house-agents, not being licensed auctioneers or appraisers; that altering the stamp duty on licenses to hawkers and pedlars; that for altering the stamp duty on foreign bills of exchange; and granting a 5s. license for the sale of table beer.

Mr. BENTINCK again asked Lord Palmerston whether the latest intelligence from America had not modified his opinions with regard to the proposed financial arrangements?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that, however they might regret it, all must have anticipated the result of the separation of the two sections of the United States, and the Government had not thought that the intelligence should make any difference in their arrangements. He did not anticipate any necessity for increased armaments, nor did he expect any falling off in the customs duties.

Mr. DISRAELI repeated what he had before said, that he reserved to himself the right to challenge the proceedings of the Government in repealing the duty on paper in a future stage, and he inquired what course they proposed to take to bring the subjects of the resolution again before the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he proposed to embody the income tax, the tea duties, and the paper duties in one measure; the other resolutions need not be included in the same bill. The bills would be brought in to-morrow (Tuesday), and would stand for second reading on Thursday.

Mr. DISRAELI objected to an earlier day than Monday next.

This was not acceded to; but the final arrangement was postponed until after the House was brought up.

The House then resumed. On the report of Supply,

Mr. HENNESSY objected to its reception, on the ground that the votes on account of which the supply consisted were brought forward without due notice, and that this vote on account would enable the Government to keep off the Civil Service Estimates to a late period of the Session. He moved that it be received that day fortnight.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

The Copyright (Works of Art) Bill was read a second time.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WILLS.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Wills of Personality by British Subjects Bill being read, Lord LYNCHBURST, in a lucid and able speech, but of a very technical character, stated his reasons for supporting the bill.

A conversation then ensued, at the conclusion of which Lord KINGSPOON agreed to refer the bill to a Select Committee, the members of which were at once named.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved an address for copy of papers and correspondence relative to the mission of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to the Ionian Islands, as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary, in November, 1858; and, in continuation, from the arrival of Sir Henry Storks in Corfu, in February, 1859, to the latest period, including those in relation to the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly by Sir Henry Storks, in March, 1861. In laying a foundation for his motion he described the character of the Ionian people, their strong features of identity with the people of Continental Greece, and the intense sentiment of nationality amounting to a passion—which had taken possession of the Ionian mind. He then adverted to the circumstances which had subjected the islands to the authority of Great Britain; to the government of Sir John Young, which he taxed with severity; to the recommendation of Sir John Young, that the islands should be abandoned; and to the special mission of Mr. Gladstone, who was sent to inquire and report upon the state of affairs in the islands. He (Mr. Maguire) wished to know the manner in which Mr. Gladstone had prosecuted his inquiry, its result, and what were the recommendations contained in his report. He read extracts of papers to show the fervent desire of the Ionians for union with free Greece, and contended that the doctrine recognised by Lord John Russell in the case of Italy, that the people were alone to decide who should rule over them, was equally applicable to the Ionian Islands.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said Mr. Maguire was under some misapprehension as to the intention of the Government, which, though it could not lay before the House papers of a confidential nature, did not desire to withhold information, but was ready to give the substance of the other documents. After explaining his motives in undertaking the mission to the Ionian Islands, he stated his conclusions as to the influence which the sentiment of nationality exerted upon different classes of the Ionians,—the masses, whose character was amiable; the demagogues and corrupt portion of the people, who traded upon the sentiment; and the clergy. With reference to the doctrine adopted by the Government in Italian affairs, he admitted that we must be prepared to apply that doctrine to our own case; but the principle, he observed, must be varied in its application by considerations of prudence and policy as regarded European interests. Our protectorate of the Ionian Islands was connected with views, not of interest on our part, but of duty, and with obligations which England had contracted towards Europe as guardian of the general peace. Supposing that the people of the Seven Islands desired to be united to free Greece, there was no evidence that free Greece wished for the union; and his opinion was that it was far better for Greece to look after her own concerns. He described the government of the Ionian Islands, remarking that free government, as we understood the term, did not exist; and it contained, with democratical elements, fundamental vices, though the policy pursued by England towards the people had been a generous policy. Free institutions had been offered them, which had been refused, and the faults of the Government were not attributable to England, and the faults of the Government were not attributable to England.

After a few remarks by Mr. Coningham,

Mr. LAYARD observed that this was a mischievous and troublesome question, and it was desirable that a stop should be put to the agitation in the islands. Speaking from personal knowledge, he characterised the representations of the malcontents there as untrue. He denied that the doctrine of nationality could be applied to the case of the Ionians, who had, he said, no right to claim nationality with Greece.

Mr. WHITESIDE said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not indicated what should be done with the islands, except that he seemed to leave it open to the people to decide for themselves.

Mr. M. MILNES hoped that the islands would be governed upon the principles of justice, and not as a British possession.

Mr. MONSIELL defied Lord J. Russell to deny the right of the Ionians to join Greece or any other country.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE defended the course taken by Sir Henry Storks, observing that the islands were at this moment in a state of the most profound tranquillity.

Lord PALMERSTON agreed with preceding speakers that this discussion must do good in the Ionian Islands, and convince them that, on the part of the Government, the Parliament, and the people of this country, there was no feeling but an earnest desire to contribute to their happiness and prosperity.

The motion was then withdrawn.

JUSTICE IN JERSEY.

Mr. SERJEANT FROST moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the constitution, practice, and procedure of the Court of the island of Jersey. He described the constitution of the tribunal, and the strong terms in which it had been condemned by two Commissions, mentioning cases to show that its practice rendered it incompetent to do justice.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hadfield and supported by Mr. S. Estcourt.

Sir G. LEWIS said there was this difficulty in the case, that the island of Jersey was a dependency of the Crown, and it had not been usual for Parliament to legislate for it. Although its power was not disputed, the people had an attachment to their laws, and he was not sure that the proposed project of reform would meet with a favourable reception. There was, however, a limit to the forbearance of Parliament, and he should not object to the introduction of the bill.

After a short discussion, leave was given.

TOLLS.

Mr. ALCOCK moved an address to her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire and report how far it may be desirable and practicable to substitute an equitable system of assessment in lieu of the present mode of maintaining the turnpike roads and bridges in England and Wales by tolls.

The motion was negatived.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT obtained leave to bring in a bill to require all friendly and assurance societies to render to every member thereof, or person depositing money therein, a copy of their annual accounts.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The House went into Committee upon the Tramways (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, when extraneous topics, including the new orders for the conduct of public business, mingled in the discussion of the clauses, which was brought to a close by a motion, carried upon a division, that the Chairman report progress.

THE BUDGET.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Budget resolutions being brought up,

Mr. R. LONG moved that the House do adjourn, it being then nearly half-past twelve o'clock.

A warm discussion followed on the proceeding of the Government in relation to the resolutions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer insisting that they had not departed from the usual course, and Lord R. Cecil contending that it was unprecedented.

Upon a division, the motion for adjournment was negatived by 160 to 98. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then proposed to defer the consideration of the report till Thursday.

Mr. DISRAELI complained that the proceeding of the Government had abridged the opportunities of the House for the discussion of an important resolution.

The debate was accordingly adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

Sir L. PALK moved the second reading of the Labourers' Cottages Bill, the object of which is to afford facilities for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor, especially in the rural districts. He mentioned several instances of immorality and indolence which have arisen from overcrowding in these dwellings.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, while admitting the value of the bill, thought the statements of Sir L. Palk were somewhat exaggerated, for of late years considerable efforts had been made by landed proprietors in most parts of the country to improve the cottages of labourers, and, as a rule, the parts of the dwellings used by day were tolerably adequate to the wants of the inmates, but the sleeping accommodation was generally insufficient. Agreeing in the general object of the bill, he criticised some of its details. He should vote for the second reading.

A discussion followed, in which the prevalence of opinion was rather against the details of the bill, but no positive objection was made to the second reading.

The bill was read a second time.

LAND IN SCOTLAND.

The Valuation (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill, the object of which is to cause the valuation of lands to be calculated at the net instead of the gross value, was discussed on the second reading, but met with great opposition, and on a division the second reading was rejected by 146 to 75.

MASTERS AND OPERATIVES.

Mr. MACKINNON moved the second reading of the Masters and Operatives Bill, the object of which is to establish councils of conciliation to arbitrate on differences between employers and workmen.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL objected to the machinery which was proposed for carrying out the intentions of the bill, which was no improvement on or extension of the means which existed under the law as it now stood, which provided for the settlement of disputes of this nature.

The measure was discussed, generally, from a hostile point of view by several members; and it was opposed by Sir G. C. LEWIS especially, who moved its rejection. The debate was proceeding at a quarter to six, and the reform stood adjourned.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRIVATISING.—THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. W. FORSTER asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is not a criminal offence against the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act for any subject of her Majesty to serve on board any privateer licensed by the person assuming, as President of the Southern Confederacy, to exercise power over a part of the United States, or for any person within her Majesty's dominions to assist in the equipment of such privateer; and, if so, whether he will take measures to prevent the infringement of the law either by her Majesty's or by any agents of the President of the Southern Confederacy who are now in England; and, also, whether any such privateer equipped in a part of her Majesty's dominions will not be liable to forfeiture?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said it was the intention of the Government immediately to issue a proclamation cautioning all her Majesty's subjects against interfering in the hostilities now going on in America, and in that document the general bearing of the Act alluded to by the hon. gentleman would be explained. In reference to the latter part of the question he could only say that should any cases arise they would be dealt with on their own respective merits.

PRINCESS ALICE'S ANNUITY BILL.

This bill passed through Committee.

WAYS AND MEANS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was resumed.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that, if a fair opportunity were given to hon. members to express their opinion on the second reading of the bill or bills the right hon. gentleman intended to bring in, he would not oppose the resolutions in their present stage.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assented to this arrangement, and proposed to introduce a bill upon the resolutions immediately after they were assented to. Anticipating that that bill would be read a first time that evening, he proposed to move the second reading on Monday next, when the House could express its opinion on the financial scheme of the Government.

The report upon the resolutions was then agreed to.

PAPER (CLISONS) DUTY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving the resolution for the

abolition of the customs duty on paper, referred to a question given notice of by Mr. Maguire, to ask whether he would agree to a Select Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the operation and effect of the system of export duties on foreign rags upon the papermaking trade of Great Britain and Ireland? The right hon. gentleman said, if the object of that Committee were to collect information for the House he could have no objection to it; but if it contemplated that the legislation on the subject this year should be interfered with he must oppose it. The question of protection had been done away with when the excise and customs duties were assimilated; and, now that they were to be abolished, the papermakers would be in a better position than they had been hitherto. It would require very great political hardihood to go to the Emperor of the French with a paper duty of 16s. in one hand, and a request for the abolition of the export duty on rags in the other. He believed they would be in a much better position to make their application to him when the customs duty was abolished.

Mr. MAGUIRE contended that great injustice was done to the English paper-manufacturers by the importation of the foreign commodity. He did not think that France, under the treaty entered into with her, would inflict any serious damage on our trade; but Belgium, for example, with which we had no such treaty, would do so, as she would come in under the French treaty. He moved, therefore, as an amendment, that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. LIDDELL said he could not concur in the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and referred to the case of the abolition of our Navigation Laws with the view of showing that France was not to be depended upon in meeting us on the principle of reciprocity.

Mr. BAXTER said the papermakers were in a state of great alarm and distrust. He was in favour of the appointment of a Committee upon this subject.

Mr. FULLER urged upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to concede this point.

Mr. CROSSLEY hoped the Government would not agree to any course that would tend to retain the customs duty upon paper.

After some further discussion the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not assent to any such course, believing that it would have the effect of embarrassing the arrangements already made in respect to the article of paper. He contended it was idle to suppose that the British manufacturer could suffer in any degree by a competition with the Belgian trade, the fact being that Belgium was compelled to import large quantities of rags for her own paper manufacture.

The Committee having divided, Mr. Maguire's amendment for reporting progress was negatived by a majority of 100 against 34.

The original resolution was then agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the House.

The remainder of the night was occupied with the consideration of the Army Estimates in Committee of Supply.

BANQUET TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

A BANQUET was given on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, on the occasion of his return from China, and in acknowledgment of his recent diplomatic services in that country. The invitations issued were numerous, and were largely responded to; amongst other notables, the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Argyll were present. Permission had been obtained for the attendance of a company of the Six-Foot Volunteer Guards, who formed a guard of honour, under Major-General Bruce.

Lord Elgin's speech was the event of the evening, of course. Apropos of the resolution he had come to, as soon as he arrived in China, to send a portion of his troops to India, where the mutiny was raging, he read a letter from Sir Henry Ward, as follows:—

You may think me impertinent in volunteering an opinion upon what, in the first instance, only concerns you, the Queen, and Lord Canning; but, having seen something of public life during a great part of my own, which is now fast verging into "the serene and yellow leaf," I may venture to say that I never knew a nobler thing than that at which you have done in preferring the safety of India to the success of your Chinese negotiations. I know anything of English public opinion, this single act will place you higher in English estimation as a statesman than your whole past career, honourable and fortunate as it has been; for it is not every man who would venture to alter the destination of a force the dispatch of which has dissolved a Parliament, and for changing the disposition of which a General might have been superseded. It is not every man who would consign himself for many months to political inaction in order simply to serve the interests of his country. You have set a bright example at a moment of darkness and calamity; and, if India can be saved, it is to you that we shall owe its redemption, for nothing short of the Chinese expedition could have supplied the means of holding our ground until further reinforcements arrived.

When he arrived in China he found the capture of Canton absolutely necessary:—

But as soon as that capture was effected—and I am very desirous of impressing this on your minds, because it is not sufficiently understood in England—I deemed it my duty to take every step which I thought possible in order to bring the war to a close, and arrange terms of peace and good understanding with the Chinese Government. With this view I persuaded not only my excellent friend and colleague Baron Gros, but also the Ambassadors of the United States and of Russia, who were not parties to the war, to join me in addressing a representation to the Court of Peking, asking that Court to send a Plenipotentiary to meet us at Shanghai for the purpose of adjusting with us all the differences then existing between China and our respective countries. Shanghai is at a very great distance from Peking. It is now, and even then was, a port open to foreigners, and therefore it was impossible to devise a proposition more conciliatory to the Chinese or more respectful towards the feelings and even the prejudices of their Government. The Chinese, however, not only rejected our proposal, but rejected it with contumely; and it was not till we reached Tien-Tsin—whither, I must observe, we all, the representatives as well of the neutral as of the belligerent Powers, went together—that we were able to find a negotiator competent to treat with us. As soon as we found such a negotiator we made peace, concluding it with the most solemn sanctions possible. The Emperor of China, as we all know, influenced by the same evil counsellors who had dissuaded him from sending an Ambassador to Peking at our invitation, in the following year interposed obstacles to the carrying out of the treaty; and the consequence of his proceeding was that that great expedition was fitted out and sent from this country which has with such wonderful success and in so short a space of time put an end to and arranged all our difficulties with China at the capital of that great empire itself. I am quite aware that this narrative, though I have endeavoured as much as possible to condense it, must appear rather tedious to you; but I am very anxious that it should be understood in this country that we have not acted harshly or ungenerously towards the Chinese—that at every stage of our proceedings we offered reasonable terms of accommodation, and that we resorted to force only when the obstinate perversity of the Chinese drove us to that alternative. But I know that another question lies behind, which may be more interesting to many present than this review of the past. The question I refer to is this—What are the advantages that we are likely to derive from the new privileges and rights which we have obtained under our treaties with China? That, no doubt, opens a very wide field to speculation. If we can succeed in establishing friendly relations not only with the Government but with the people of China—if we can persuade them to adopt some of our tastes and habits; for, although they are very averse to change, they are not, like many other Oriental races, cut off from all communion with us by inveterate prejudices of caste—if we can succeed, I say, in these objects, it is impossible to set limits to the amount of trade that is likely to grow up between two nations so industrious and so commercial. I should be very much to blame if, having an opportunity of addressing an assembly in this place, I omitted to call attention to the fact that the occasional misconduct of our own countrymen and other foreigners in China is one of the greatest, perhaps the very greatest, difficulties with which the Queen's representatives there have to deal. We send out to that country honourable merchants and devout missionaries, who scatter benefits in every part of the land they visit, elevating and raising the standard of civilisation wherever they go. But sometimes, unfortunately, there slip out from among us dishonest traders and ruffians who disgrace our name, and set the feelings of the people against us. The public opinion of England can do much to encourage the one class and discourage the other. I trust that the moral influence of this great city will always be exerted in that direction. In addressing the merchants of Shanghai some three years ago, at the time when I announced to them that it was my intention to seek a treaty in Peking itself if I could not get it before I arrived there, I made this observation—that, when force and diplomacy should have effected in China all that they could legitimately accomplish, the work which we had to do in that empire would still be only in its commencement. I repeat that statement now. The great task of construction—the task of bringing China, with its extensive territory, its fertile soil, and its industrious population, as an active and useful member, into the community of nations, and making it a fellow-labourer with ourselves in diffusing over the world happiness and well-being—is one that yet remains to be accomplished. No persons are more entitled or more desirous to take a part in that work than the merchants of this great city. I implore them, then, to devote themselves earnestly to its fulfilment, and from the bottom of my heart I pray that their endeavours towards that end may be crowned with success.

CONVICTS AT WORK AT DARTMOOR.

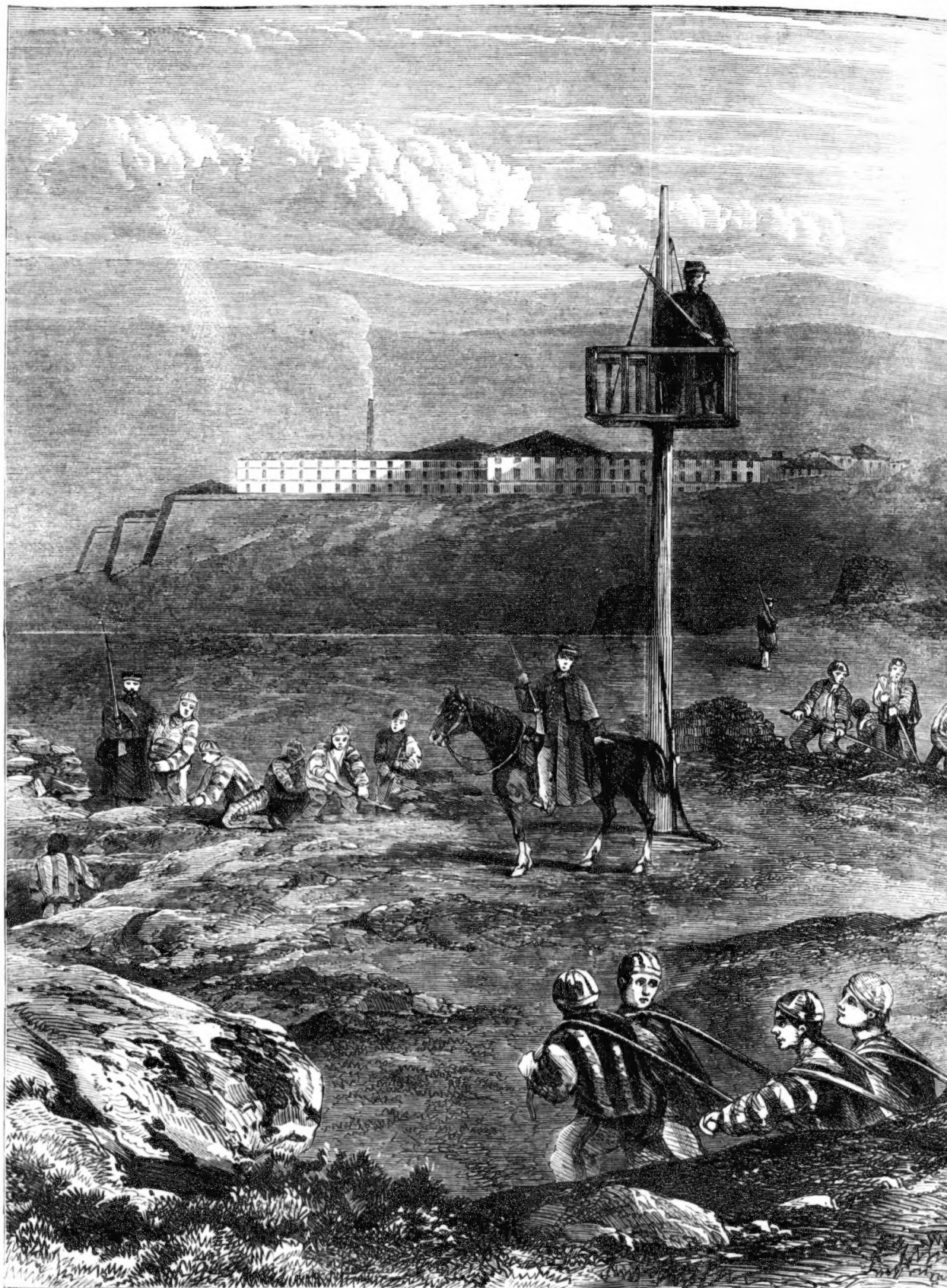
At a time when the outbreaks at Chatham have drawn attention to our whole penal system, and once more surrounded the convict with more interest than he is fairly entitled to, perhaps we need not apologise for the insertion of the accompanying Sketch, taken from the field of Dartmoor. The scene is certainly not calculated to increase the common impression that convicts are rather better off than anybody else.

Dartmoor is a granitic tableland of irregular elevation, having its greatest elevation towards the north, and containing the highest ground in Devonshire. It extends nearly twenty-two miles from north and south (from Belston, near Okehampton, to the Plymouth road, between the Rivers Erme and Avon, or Aune); and fourteen miles from east to west, from the neighbourhood of Moreton Hampstead to that of Tavistock. This immense waste is composed of swellings and undulations gradually overtopping each other, without ever forming distinct mountains. There is neither vegetation nor any human dwelling; we tread upon a boggy soil of very little depth, and scarcely affording sufficient food to support some dwarf colts as wild as the country they inhabit. The area of Dartmoor Forest has been estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000 acres. Part of the waste is appropriated by the surrounding parishes, the freeholders of which possess the right of common on these appropriated parts. The rest of Dartmoor, to which the name of Dartmoor Forest (frequently given to the whole waste) strictly applies, and which belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall, has been found by survey to contain upwards of 50,000 acres. It was on this part that the prison was built during the last war for the prisoners of war. The highest part of Dartmoor Forest, in which some of the most important rivers of the county have their rise, consists of a succession of morasses formed by the decay of the successive crops of aquatic plants with which this part teems: these morasses are in some parts 40 to 50 feet deep, in others not more than 5 feet. In several places there have been landslips, owing to the over-accumulation of marshy soil: these slips would be more frequent but for the granite rocks or "tors" which continually rise to the surface. Peat is dug in this forest, and many sheep are pastured there in summer, and some all the year round. The elevation of Dartmoor Forest causes it to have a much lower average temperature than other parts of the county. Numerous stone circles, cairns, menhirs or rude upright stones, cromlechs, stone circular huts, and other antiquities of the earliest period abound in various parts of the forest, and the whole district is full of interest.

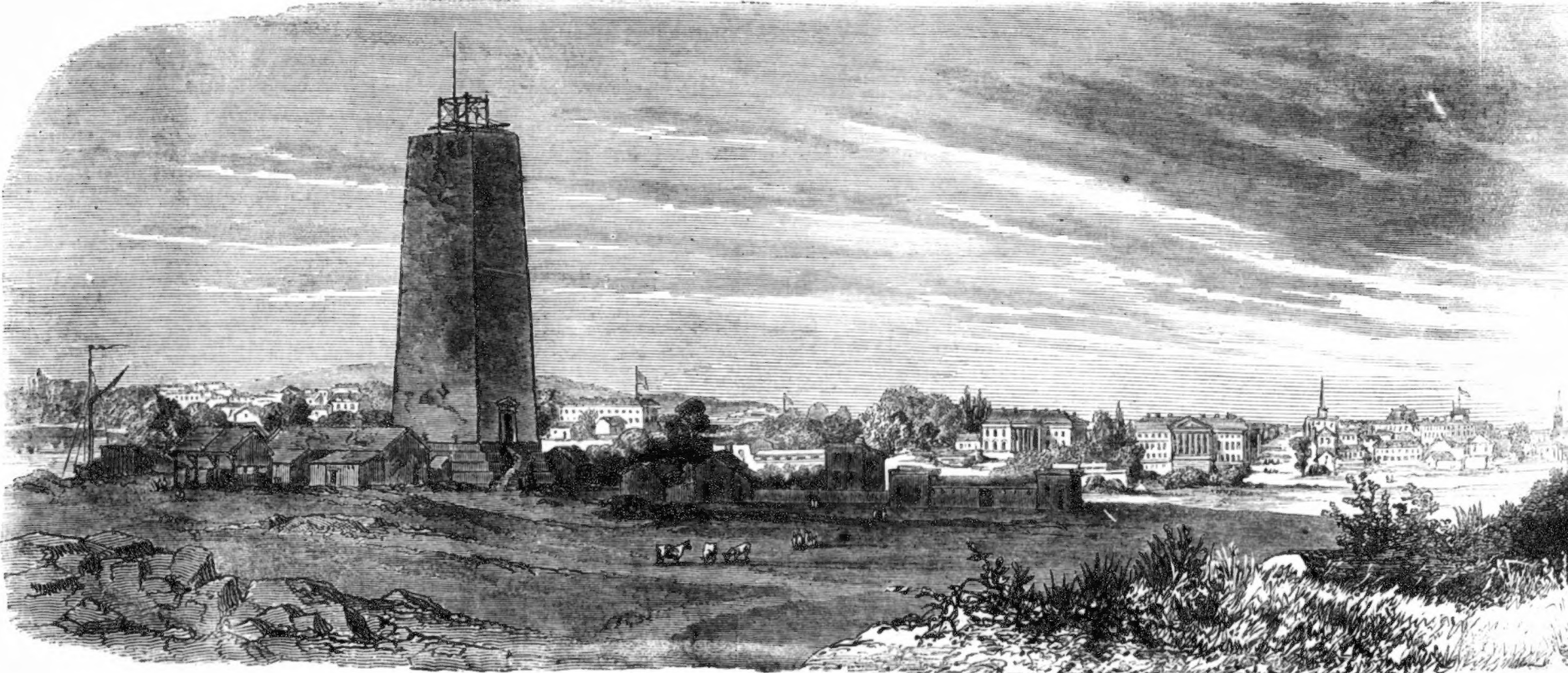
WASHINGTON.

The capital city of the United States of North America is at present the spot upon which the attention of Europe is fixed with anxious regard, not unmixed with dread. For three-quarters of a century the great republic founded by the man whose name still survives in the respect not only of the American but of the whole European people has been upheld, and the advocates for that form of government have pointed triumphantly to institutions which bade fair to survive all the dangers attaching to a mighty but still immature nation. It would seem, however, that a revolution as powerful as that which separated America from British rule has arisen from within her own States, and the cause of right has once more to be tried by an appeal to arms.

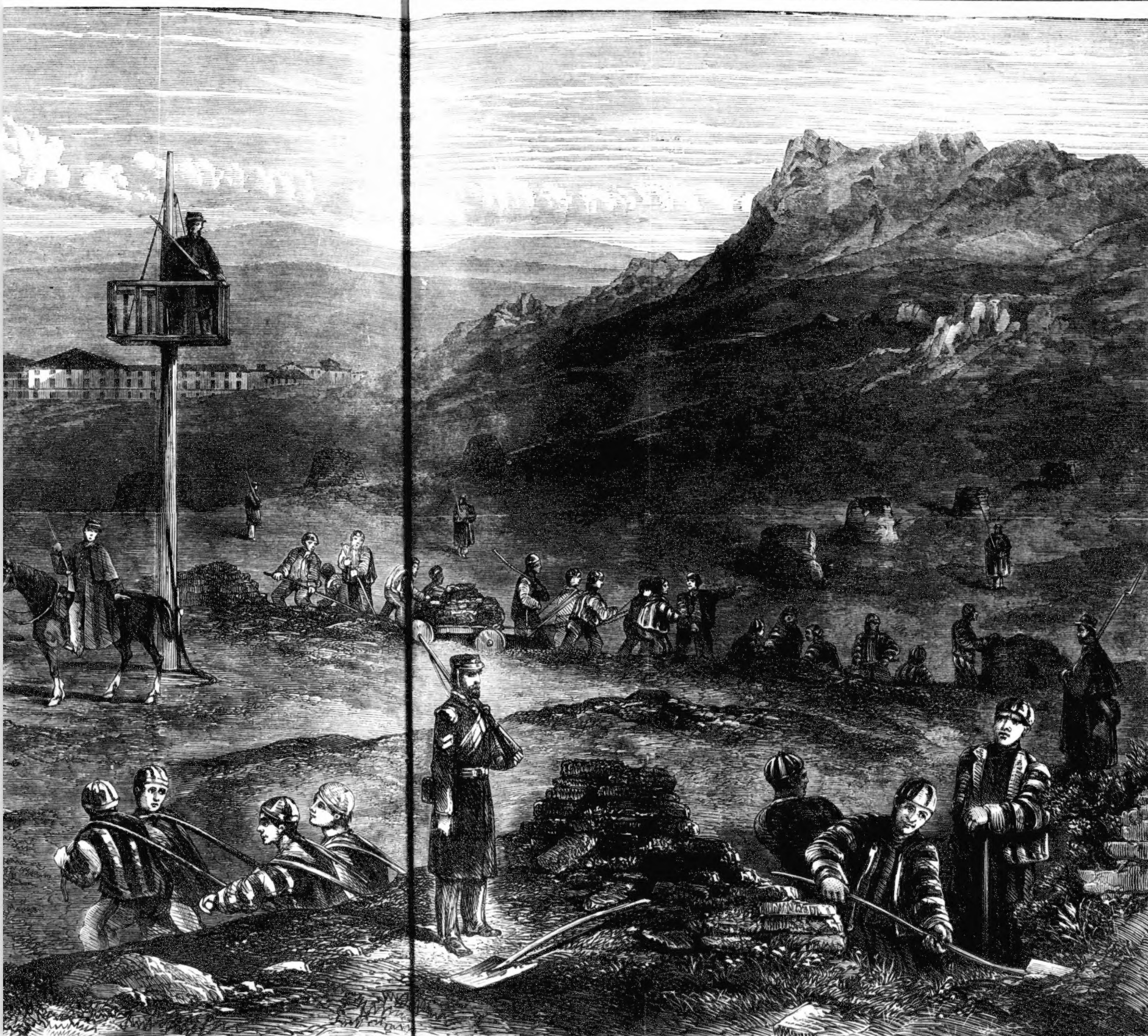
Already Washington is imminently threatened with attack by the confederate forces of the South, and, in his desire not to give the Secessionists the excuse of first aggression on the part of the Government, the President has lost the opportunity of checking the less scrupulous manifestations of his opponents. With the haste which indicates their desire for extreme proceedings a large Southern force, destroying the communication by railway, has assembled at no great distance from Washington, while the garrison there has to await the arrival of assistance by means of steam-vessels since both telegraphs and railway lines are in the hands of the Secessionists. Meanwhile Maryland, at the eleventh hour, forbids the Government troops to pass through her territory; and Virginia, on whose fidelity the North had hoped it might rely, declares for the Southern Confederacy. All these circumstances combined make Washington an important situation; and, whatever may be the result of the siege, whether the Secessionist troops obtain a battery on the neighbouring heights, or attempt the city by a *coup de main*, it must, if lost at first, be ultimately retaken by the Government. The city of Washington stands on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Anacosta with the Potomac, in the district of Columbia, and at this point these rivers are navigable from the Atlantic, even for ships of the largest burden. George Washington himself selected the site, although his plan has to the present time been only partially carried out. The extent of the city is from north-west to south-east about five miles, and from east to south-west about three miles, an area which is laid out with streets crossing each other rectangularly in the direction of the points of the compass. In addition to these, however, there are fifteen large avenues from 120 to 150 feet wide, bearing the names of the early States of the Union towards which they point.



GANG OF CONVICTS AT WORK AT DARTMOOR.



VIEW OF WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES.



GANG OF CONVICTS AT WORK AT DARTMOOR.

The Capitol, in which are held the sessions of Congress, stands nearly in the centre of the city, on an eminence of about seventy feet above the river and within an ornamental space of some twenty-three acres. It is a splendid building of white freestone, consisting of a centre and two wings. A lofty dome springing from the centre forms the roof of the Rotunda, a hall of ninety-five feet in diameter and the same in height ornamented with bas-reliefs and paintings, as well as by a colossal statue of Washington. The library is on the west of this hall, while the Senate Chamber, the Supreme Court, and the House of Representatives, occupy the wings. The whole length of the building is 352 feet. Beside the President's house, or "White House," which is about a mile from the Capitol, and adjoining the public offices, there are numerous handsome churches, the Trinity Church, built in the Gothic style, being the most striking. The other public buildings comprise the City Hall, the Observatory, various educational institutions and asylums, the Arsenal, and several theatres. There still remains a large space of vacant building-ground, much of which is intended for the formation of parks and public promenades. Although not a manufacturing town, Washington possesses a considerable trade, its communications with the surrounding country being secured by bridges across each of the rivers upon which it stands by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and until the present terrible crisis, by railways, leading both north and south, one line of which went direct to Baltimore, a town now in the hands of the mob and in complete revolt.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The flame of war has embraced every part of the Union. As yet the advantage appears to have been on the side of the South. A great calamity has befallen the Navy of the Union. The station at Norfolk, Virginia, is the most important possessed by the Federal Government. At Gosport—a suburb of the town of Portsmouth, which lies opposite Norfolk—is a great dockyard; and in the harbour lay, till the 20th of last month, twelve vessels of war. On that day ships, building-sheds, storehouses, stores, timber, everything was destroyed by the United States' officers in command, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Secessionists. The Pennsylvania—the largest ship in the American Navy—built to carry 140 guns, but, we believe, never fitted out, two other line-of-battle ships, the celebrated steam-ship Merrimac, and seven others perished. The Cumberland escaped by forcing a passage through the obstructions in the harbour placed in her way by the Virginians to prevent her reaching the sea.

At the date of our latest advices, Washington was in danger of falling into the hands of the Southern troops, who were marching on the city by detachments. Defences had been thrown up around the city, and troops were being hurried on for its protection as rapidly as possible. Four New York regiments had arrived there, and the public buildings have been barricaded. President Davis and General Beauregard are both said to be in Virginia preparing for the assault. Baltimore was under the domination of a mob, and every Northern place placed under strict surveillance. Kentucky has declared herself neutral, a position that neither she nor any other State can long preserve, if the contest be prolonged. Maryland we may now presume will join the Secessionists. Fort Smith, in Arkansas, with property of the estimated value of 800,000 dollars, has been taken by the State troops. The Confederate flag has been hoisted on the fort. The telegraphic communication between New York and Washington had been cut off by the order of the Government, in order to prevent their plans from being made too soon public.

The Federal Government is chartering all the available steamers for transports and gun-boats. The steamer Kedar has been chartered. Planting is neglected in the South. The growing crops are in danger, from want of cultivation.

A mass meeting in support of the Government was held at New York on the 22nd ult. It was a demonstration such as was never previously equalled in the history of the United States. It is said that 250,000 people were assembled, which is not likely. In New York, the most important State, both from its Southern sympathies and its wealth, the Legislature voted 3,000,000 dols. for war purposes, with only one dissident. Lists were opened in the city for volunteers, and so great was the rush to inscribe names that the police were called out to preserve order. The numerous regiments of volunteers in the city expressed their eagerness to defend the flag of the Union, and numerous bodies of partisans, under popular commanders, commenced starting for Washington. It was believed that the State would furnish thirty thousand men. The Legislature of Pennsylvania also voted a loan of three millions of dollars, and one man instantly offered fifty thousand dollars for preliminary expenses, and a bank sent in the same sum. Two regiments were organised for immediate dispatch to Washington, and as Pennsylvania would be in immediate danger if Washington were lost, the whole armed population may be relied on for defence. In Rhode Island, where the South considered itself secure, the Governor, Mr. Sprague, a young and wealthy man, offered a regiment, with himself as Commandant, and his offer was accepted. The Governor of Delaware has responded to President Lincoln's call for troops. Massachusetts



VIEW OF WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES.

raised and sent a regiment within forty-eight hours of the declaration of war. The Free West was, of course, in a wild condition of excitement. Ohio instantly raised twenty thousand and Illinois thirty thousand men, while Indiana doubled her proper contingent. The movement in all these States is still scarcely organised, but no doubt remains that all, North and West, heartily approve of open war.

On the other hand, so intense is the war feeling in the South that one hundred thousand men are said to be already enrolled and armed. The loan of three millions and a half is already subscribed.

The state of feeling in New York may be gathered from the following extract from a letter written by an American lady:—

I cannot begin to give you any idea of the intense excitement that prevails here, but will only begin to sketch a little of it. You might almost imagine yourself in a foreign country if you could see the groups of people assembled in the streets—soldiers moving about, recruits mustering at different stations, and the departure from the city of the regular troops for Washington. It is really a curious sight—and a wonderful sight for New York. Not a private house, or even church, store, or anything, but is covered with flags, and every creature—man, woman, and child—wears a rosette or tricoloured ribbon. Yesterday (Sunday) was no Sunday: people were too much excited to think of church. In some churches "The Star-spangled Banner" was sung. On Saturday evening I was at the Philharmonic Concert Academy of Music. It was so crowded that there was scarcely a standing-place left. Some one called for "The Star-spangled Banner," and it was played by the orchestra, and sung by the whole house standing. Afterwards immense cheering for fifteen minutes. All I hope is that the South will get such a whipping that they won't forget in one while.

The following is from a private mercantile letter from New York:—

Matters have come to a standstill. We are compelled to give a gloomy account of the present and of prospects for the future. For the first time in the history of this country, the capital (Washington) is threatened by a large army of rebels. Telegraph and postal communication is wholly suspended with the South, all points south of Baltimore being in the hands of the rebels. The Government is straining every nerve to stem the tide of treason, anarchy, and revolution. Our city and State are full of armed men all pouring to the war. Fifty thousand men are expected to be in Washington within a week. New York has itself sent 7000 men. On Sunday tables were placed on the side walk to sign the names of volunteers on. Churches were unattended. The city and shipping are in a blaze with the stars and stripes. Ninety men out of a hundred have rosettes of red, white, and blue covering the hat, breast, or coat. Private houses are covered with flags. Enthusiasm is at fever heat. Ten times the men that can be taken offer their services. Merchants, mechanics, clerks, lawyers, labourers, clergymen, brokers, are all going or gone. Young men are giving their employers ten minutes' notice, and the employers are continuing pay and place until their return. Gentlemen worth a million dollars are going as privates. All differences of position or opinion are ignored. Money is freely and liberally supplied for the war. The pluck of the Anglo-Saxon North is roused. We are all agreed to put down treason and rebellion and to support our Government.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

THE love we have for our own institutions, our confidence that we have won for ourselves as much liberty as any nation can hope to enjoy on this side the millennium, cause us much mortification when we learn that any people existing under our rule desire to break from it. In this way the rebellious spirit exhibited in the Ionian Islands is an affair which concerns us much more than any advantage we could possibly derive from our protectorate over them. This, however, is a matter of sentiment, exactly as the clamour raised in the Ionian Islands for union with Greece is sentimental. But sentiment is not to govern the world; we must look to facts and probabilities, to justice and reason, and work by them.

There is a cry from the Ionian Islands for "nationality." The burden of the cry is, "We are Greeks; we wish to be united with Greece; and it has been laid down as an axiom that every people has a right to be governed how and by whom it pleases." The question thus raised is exactly the most difficult one before Europe at present, and any attempt to settle it in a newspaper article would be absurd. Still, it may be worth while to note, first, that, whatever may be said of the Ionians as a whole (and their title to be called Greeks is admitted to be very doubtful, at least), the leaders of the revolutionary movement are Italians; and, secondly, that it is not the Ionian people, but the Italian demagogues, who mislead them, who desire union with Greece. Therefore, whatever respect is due to feelings of nationality and historic sentiment (which we are far from undervaluing) cannot avail our Ionian malcontents. But this is not all. Suppose the whole population of the Ionian Islands agreed with Signor Dandolo, still the nationalities dogma would be carried too far were Europe disturbed and a dangerous principle asserted, all to appease the sentimental yearnings of 250,000 individuals of doubtful race; for, as Mr. Gladstone put the matter, were England to surrender the protectorate of the Ionian Islands for the purpose of uniting them to Greece (which she could not do without the consent of those European Powers who confided to her that protectorate) a blow would be struck at Turkey, already too much weakened for the peace of the world: a blow would be struck at Turkey, and those Powers who contemplate her dissolution with so much satisfaction would have another excuse for hastening it. In deference to that principle of nationality we permit the union of the Ionian Islands with Greece. What could we then say to the people of Candia and Thessaly—living under Turkish and Mohammedan rule—were they to set up the same plea as our Septinsular friends? We could say nothing; already we should have acknowledged the justice of their claim, and, that being the case, it is possible that some of our neighbours in Europe would go a little farther, and support the oppressed Greeks—that is to say, dismemberment of the Turkish empire—by force of arms.

The fact is, no doctrine more fallacious than this of nationalities was ever propounded. Had it been carried out when Daniel O'Connell was agitator in Ireland (and surely that was a proper occasion if ever there was one), that kingdom would by this time have been ruined, with the possibility that we ourselves should have been engaged years ago in a bloody war with the French, as allies or as conquerors of Ireland. Only one reason for the separation of any portion of an empire from the rest can we admit—a flagrant misgovernment; and, though the Ionians may com-

plain of that, we can show, luckily, that it is not our fault but the fault of their Italian leaders. The Government of the Ionian Islands may not be perfectly free, as we understand freedom in England; but they were offered a Constitution which guaranteed them every liberty we enjoy—power over the public purse, influence over the composition of the Executive Government, and so forth—and they rejected it. Let any doubt should be harboured about the bona fides of this offer, we may recall the fact that Mr. Gladstone was the Minister through whom it was tendered; and we suppose nobody will accuse him of being the tool of a treacherous despotism. The paid demagogues who harangue in the Ionian Assembly to large audiences, who find there the excitement of the theatre without its expense, would have nothing to do with a constitution; for they saw in it the downfall of corruption. On the other hand, an outcry for nationality gives them the air of patriots, who earn their money conscientiously, sparing not their lungs; while, should they succeed, King Otho must find honourable and lucrative posts for them. However, they will not succeed. For political reasons of high importance they must remain under the protectorate which Europe set over them. Meanwhile, there is no liberty we enjoy that they may not participate, if they please, and with that they should be content.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PRINCE ALBERT, acting on behalf of her Majesty, held a Levée at Buckingham Palace on Saturday. One hundred and twenty noblemen and gentlemen were presented to his Royal Highness.

THE QUEEN has expressed her intention to confer the Companionship of the Bath (civil side) upon Mr. Henry Loch, private secretary of Lord Elgin in his late mission to China, and on Mr. Thomas Wade, Chinese secretary to the mission at Shanghai, who acted as chief interpreter during the expedition. Mr. Wade is now at Peking.

PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE DARMSTADT, who is to be united to her Royal Highness Princess Alice, is son of Prince Charles (brother of the reigning Grand Duke) and Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (daughter of Prince William, uncle to the King), and was born on the 12th of September, 1837.

THE EMPEROR OF THE RUSSIAS has sent to Mr. Atkinson a splendid emerald ring, set in diamonds, as a mark of his Imperial approbation of his picturesque volume on "The Amoor."

THE ACCOUNTS received from the southern departments of France bring unpleasant tidings with regard to the spring crops, which are considerably endangered by continuous frosts.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, who has been for some days past extremely unwell, is now somewhat better.

PROPERTY to the value of fifteen thousand pounds was destroyed last week in a conflagration at Price's Patent Candle-works at Bromborough, Cheshire.

A BOATWOMAN at Limerick died in a Turkish bath last week. He was found in the cooling-room lifeless. He had thrown up a great quantity of blood.

A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL sitting at Malta has reprimanded Commander Montagu O'Reilly, of the Lapwing gun-boat, for neglecting to prepare his ship for a gale, and wasting her Majesty's stores by unnecessarily throwing overboard two 68-pounders and 290 shot during the gale which he subsequently encountered in the Doro passage.

MR. HARRISON, captain of the Queen's scholars of Westminster, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Harrison was first on the roll for election to either Christ Church, Oxford, or Trinity College, Cambridge, during the present week.

THE COLLECTION OF THE CAMPANA MUSEUM AT ROME has been purchased for the Emperor of the French.

AGENTS have arrived from America to purchase rifled cannon of the Armstrong, Clay, and Blakely patterns, also nearly 200,000 rifles and revolvers for immediate shipment.

THE ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR BANFFSHIRE took place last week. There was only one candidate, Mr. R. W. Duff Abercromby, of Glassaugh (a Liberal), who was elected.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A RECENT DEATH has caused some emotion in society. Mrs. Agnes Baillie, the sister of Joanna and Dr. Baillie, is dead, at the age of 100.

WELL-INFORMED AMERICANS are confident that on the arrival of the Great Eastern at New York the Northern States will offer to buy her. The agents of the company will probably feel themselves justified in making a provisional sale, which could subsequently be referred here for confirmation.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS OF EXILE, JOHANNES ROGER, the founder of the Neo-Catholic (Anti-Papal) movement, has returned to Breslau, where thousands crowd together to listen to his sermons.

THE DEATH OF THE Hon. Mrs. Jane Annesley, long resident in Guernsey, took place on the 25th of April. She had attained the great age of 102 years. Death was the result of accident, the venerable lady having fallen from her bed and dislocated her collarbone a few days previously.

THE OIL AND NAPHTHA MANUFACTORY of Thorndall, Miller, and Wells, at Bristol, was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The accident was occasioned by a man going to a cask of naphtha with a naked candle. He fell a sacrifice to his imprudence.

A DETERMINATION has been come to respecting the new fortifications, which will have an important effect in a double sense, by lessening the cost and giving employment to the soldiers quartered in the vicinity. It is proposed to employ these men upon the works.

THE BAND OF CRICKETERS who intend visiting Australia at the close of the home season consists of Cesar, Caffyn, Daft, Griffith, Jackson, Mortlock, two Stephensons, Tinley, Willsher, and either Carpenter or Hayward.

THE ROOF OF THE NEW RAILWAY STATION AT BLACKBURN, extending a length of about a hundred yards, and having a span of about a hundred feet, fell in on Saturday, fortunately inflicting no personal injury.

A HEAVY GALE has visited the Danish coast in the vicinity of Thisted, reaching up to the Skaw; six vessels—two or three from London—were stranded and wrecked. The whole of the crews were providentially saved.

KING BONNY, who has been for several years in this country completing some arrangements with our Government for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Guinea, is about to return to his own country. He takes in his suite several Englishmen, including a missionary.

MR. GREENFELL, late M.P. for Windsor, expired on Saturday at Taplow Court after a short illness. The lamented gentleman was a Freetrader and a Liberal Reformer in politics.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot by the students of Paris for the purpose of giving a banquet at the Hotel de Louvre to M. Jules Favre, Picard, and the other members of the Moderate Opposition. The authorisation of the Government has been obtained, and 600 subscribers have given in their names.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC have suffered severely from inundations. MR. DALLAS, late American Minister to Great Britain, has left for the United States.

THE MEMBERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB AT FLORENCE have expelled the Marquis of Normandy, on the grounds that he had insulted King Victor Emmanuel, the Italian Army, and had permitted himself to be the organ of the enemies of their country in the House of Lords.

A GREAT MORTALITY AMONGST THE GROUSE in Banffshire is reported. Hundreds of birds are found dead in the low grounds.

LORD PALMERSTON signified his desire to advise her Majesty to bestow on Mr. Cobden a baronetcy and the distinction of a Privy Councillor, both of which honours he has declined.

COTTINGHAM CASTLE, near Hull, has been destroyed by fire.

ONE OF THE OLDEST DIPLOMATIC SERVANTS OF THE CROWN, Sir George Jackson, died last week at Boulogne. Sir George, who was the son of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Canon of St. Paul's, was employed on the first mission to France after the French Revolution.

THE GLOBE contradicts the report, which it had itself originated, that Lord Herbert, the Secretary of War, was about to resign.

A RUMOUR prevails in Paris that M. Thiers is the author of the pamphlet signed by the Duc d'Aumale.

A MIXTURE in furtherance of the proposed working men's excursion to Paris was held at the Whittington Club on Monday night. Mr. Lazard occupied the chair. The meeting was favourable to the project.

THE MARRIAGE of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen with the Princess Antoinette, Infanta of Portugal, is to take place at Lisbon in the first fortnight of September.

GOVERNMENT has decided on building a large sanitarium and hospital for soldiers on the healthy plains of Newvalia, in the centre of Ceylon, at a height of about 8000 feet above the level of the sea.

THE SPRING HERRING FISHERY is proceeding on the eastern coast in a tolerably satisfactory manner, although the catch has not been so great as it was last year.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT is preparing a reform in its system of coins, weights, and measures; among other things, we hear, it will re-establish the old paper rouble, worth 1*l*.

THREE CONVICTS escaped from Dartmouth on Saturday; but within three hours the fugitives were discovered at a distance of five or six miles, in the Lowry fields. They quietly surrendered.

A COMET is visible in the direction of Ursa Major.

LETTERS OF MARQUE issued by the Southern States against the regular Navy of the North are said to have been received in London.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS at South Kensington will be inaugurated by the Prince Consort and the junior members of the Royal family on June 5.

THE REV. F. GELL has just been appointed Bishop of Madras. Mr. Gell, who has been for some time Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London, achieved remarkable academical distinction.

THE FIRST CASE OF A TRIAL BY JURY AT NAPLES came off on Thursday week in the Grand Criminal Court. By decree of Garibaldi trial by jury was first ordered to be introduced, but it was not put into execution. This decree was confirmed by another signed by Victor Emmanuel, and now it has been brought into action, at least for cases of libel.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA for the past year exhibit a deficit of 2,290,916 dols. Among the "items peculiar to the year" is the expense of receiving the Prince of Wales, amounting to 204,884 dols.

A RETURN moved for by Sir S. Northcote shows that the revenue received in the financial year just closed from income tax, malt duty, and hop duty, amounted to £17,885,000, which was more by £3,141,000 than would have been received if the time and mode of collection had not been altered.

M. MEYERBER is composing choruses to a drama by M. Henry Blaze, entitled "Goethe," which will shortly be produced at the Odéon Theatre, Paris.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE is again closed, and is advertised to be let for a term of months. An advertisement invites dramatists to send thither spectacle-plays, in two or three acts, before the 1st of October; the selected ones to be purchased at the price of £200 each.

GOVERNMENT is gradually establishing the means of manufacturing war missiles at both of our naval ports, Plymouth and Portsmouth, so as to make them eventually quite independent of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

THE MILLWOMEN at BOLTON have finally resolved on a general "lock-out." This determination has been made in consequence of the refusal of the "self-acting minders" to resume work.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has appointed Mr. Francis Ellis, of the Home Circuit, to be Judge of the County Courts comprised in Circuit No. 34, upon the resignation of Mr. Cooke.

ALL ADULTS going to Queensland direct from Europe at their own expense receive, immediately after landing, a land order to the amount of £18, and after residing in the country for two years continuously a further order to the amount of £12. Two children over the age of four and under fourteen are reckoned as one adult.

THE PRINCIPAL BATTERIES of the sea-defences at the entrance to the River Medway are all to be armed with the 100-pounder Armstrong guns as rapidly as these can be supplied from the Government factories, which will be mounted in lieu of the 68-pounder 95-cwt. guns with which the batteries at the Nore are at present all armed.

IN A QUARTER OF A YEAR—the quarter ending last Midsummer—upwards of 1000 persons were convicted in Great Britain of the disgraceful offence of using false or unjust weights, scales, or measures.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE has obtained a return of the number of magistrates in holy orders in England and Wales. They are no less than 1357 in number; but a large proportion of them do not act. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London are in the commission.

BLONDIN, of Niagara celebrity, will arrive in England on May 22, and will make his first ascent at the Crystal Palace shortly after that date.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHOTE has accepted the presidency of the British Archaeological Association for the Congress to be held at Exeter in August.

THE ARTICLE in the Quarterly Review on the "Essays and Reviews," which sent the Review into a fifth edition, is ascribed to Professor Mansel. The article in the Westminster Review, which the Bishop of London charges with originating the tumult, was written, it is said, by Mr. Harrison, barrister-at-law. The article in the Edinburgh Review is by Canon Stanley.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS in the UNITED STATES has compelled Ministers to strengthen the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B. Several vessels have been ordered off at once to protect British interests.

Le Moniteur de la Flotte states that the Russian fleet, which is expected at Cherbourg on the 5th of June, will subsequently proceed to the Mediterranean, thence to the Archipelago, and will probably winter at Smyrna.

A TREATY for the reciprocal protection of works of art and literary productions has been agreed to between France and Russia.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT is said to be using all its endeavours to obtain the removal of Francis II. from Rome, in which, however, it is pertinaciously opposed by Cardinal Antonelli.

LETTERS FROM ROME state that Queen Christina is about to return to France.

A DIFFERENCE has arisen between the French Protestants and M. Guizot on account of his advocacy of the temporal power of the Pope. M. Guizot will probably be forced to resign the post he holds as president of the two great Protestant bodies, the "Société Biblique" and the "Société pour l'Instruction Primaire Protestante."

MR. CORDEN is starting it in the wine-growing districts of France. He is expected to arrive in England on an early day next week.

BY THE CENSUS which is being taken throughout France it has been ascertained that one house in the Rue du Plat, Lille, contains nineteen families, reckoning among them 101 children, and that twelve more additions to the population are expected by the inmates.

M. DE BASSON, secretary to Queen Marie Antoinette, went to Paris with papers for the D'Aumale trial. He was followed from London by a French police agent. On his arrival in Paris he was arrested, stripped by searchers, and thrown into prison. His house was then searched, after which they let him out.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES ETNA and THUNDERBOLT, anchored in the Thames for the protection of that river, are each armed with sixteen 68-pounders. Every vessel attempting to push up the Thames from the Nore would come under the close and heavy cross fire of these batteries.

A SCHEME for accommodating the London police with furnished lodgings has been set afoot.

THE RUSSIAN JOURNALS, which receive early intelligence from China through Siberia, announce that the Manchou army, in garrison at Peking, has revolted. The motive is said to be the delay on the part of the State in the payment of the troops.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR has received a letter from the Sultan announcing to his Imperial Majesty the birth of a son, who has received the name of Sultan Suleiman.

A COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon I. was celebrated on Tuesday in the chapel of the Tuileries and at the Hotel des Invalides.

THE INCOME DERIVED FROM WOODSIDE FERRY, BIRKENHEAD—a pony ferry—during the month of April, was £2006 5*d*. The income for the year ending on the 24th of April last was 30,279 15*s*. 9*d*.

GARIBOLDI'S STAY IN CAPRERA will be very short, it seems. He is expected at Turin in a few days to meet Kossuth, and the assertion that he will be present in the Chamber at the debate on the national armaments is persisted in.

THE NAPOLITAN CLERGY are said to be signing a petition to the Pope praying him not to persist in the fatal path in which his Government is engaged, and to renounce his temporal power.

THE LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS north of Plymouth has again been altered, and will now be carried out to Crown-hill, above Kneakersknowle. This being a higher level will form a stronger position. It is also rumoured that the fortress inside the breakwater is not to be constructed.

FORMIDABLE GUNS.—The cast-steel guns lately made in France have been tried at Gavre, near Lorient. They are said to carry about 13,000 yards, and at 8000 the projectiles are capable of piercing such plates as those with which the Gloire is covered—namely, 12 centimetres, or rather more than 4½ inches English, in thickness. According to another account, the projectiles thrown by these new steel guns weigh about 33 lb. English, and it is calculated that, falling in the midst of a compact mass of men, they would kill or wound a hundred. —Mechanics' Magazine.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

ON the more the manner in which the literary pensions granted by Parliament are applied has given rise to grave discussion. Fifty pounds a year have been set aside by Lord Palmerston for Mr. J. (Joseph) the "Westmorland poet" and "Laureate to the King of Rummy." There are few literary men but have heard from Mr. Close; there are few that he has not attacked with his doggerel, and few to whom he has not applied for money and employment. Lord Palmerston certainly has made a grievous error here. His is no case of a Burns, or a Bloomfield, or even of a "Bosnian Cottle." Poet Close, as he delights to call himself, is simply an insolent ignoramus with a knack of bad rhyming, who has foisted himself on to the country gentry, and through them on to the national pension-list.

Who shall say that England does not contribute her quota of artistically-broken necks and dislocated spines? Already have two or three gymnasts sacrificed their lives—or, if not their lives, their future earthly happiness—to the depraved tastes of Alhambra audiences. Now Blondin, of Niagara celebrity, is announced to arrive in England on the 22nd, and shortly afterwards to "appear" on a rope at the Crystal Palace—that grand establishment, opened originally for the art-education of the million! And "Leotard will arrive in May." Who is Leotard? The gymnast *par excellence*, the hero of the trapeze *par excellence*, of whom the maimed Alhambraists are but feeble copies. M. Leotard's aerial flights are described as miraculous. They should be, for he is said to have practised them for seven years, and always over water.

Great exertions were made, no doubt, last week to bring up members to the division; but the presence of Colonel Powell, of Cardiganshire, in his wheeled chair, is no evidence of excess of zeal; for the gallant Colonel has for several weeks past been in occasional attendance in his chair, and more than once or twice his name has appeared in the division list. The Colonel is suffering from a weakness in his legs; but in all other respects, I believe, his health is good. The morning paper that announced the fact as an evidence to prove how distressed the Conservatives were for men has discovered a mare's nest. Nor do I believe that the gentleman alluded to in a letter to the *Morning Star*, signed "Spectator," was specially whipped up. I am confidently told that he came of his own accord. Still his is a remarkable case. For a long time he has been under the surveillance of keepers. A keeper came down to the House with him, left him at the door, and received him when the division was over—his appearance in the House fairly startled some of the members, as much so as if a ghost had suddenly taken his place amongst them. There was nothing, however, remarkable in the appearance or the conduct of the honourable gentleman. It is said that this case is to be brought under the consideration of the House; but it does not appear that the House has any power to interfere. "Lunatics proved to be incurable" may be deprived of their seats; but as long as they are members I do not believe that they can be prevented from voting.

The policy of the Conservatives, it is said, will be the Fabian policy which was so successful against the Reform Bill of last Session. Every obstacle possible, it is said, will be thrown in the way of the Budget until the Government will withdraw the resolution on the paper excise, or at all events insert it in a separate bill, so as to allow the Lords liberty to reject it if they choose. But I do not believe that this policy will be carried out; for, in the first place, stopping or delaying supplies is so serious a business that I do not believe the Conservative leaders will take the responsibility of such a course. And, further, if they were prepared to do this, I do not think they would be sanctioned by more than a small minority of their friends. Lord Robert Cecil, from his violence of manner and speech on Tuesday night, seems prepared to go any lengths; and Disraeli, who has not only forgotten the flagellation which he received from the noble Lord in the *Quarterly Review*, seems prepared to follow; but I venture to think that on calm reflection both Disraeli and Lord Robert will pause before they commit themselves to such an important step as that of driving the Government to extremities on such a question as this. On the question of privilege the noble Lord is entirely wrong. The Commons have an undoubted right to put as many tax resolutions in one bill as they choose. This right has not been exercised, it is true, for fifty years; but disuse cannot abrogate a privilege of Parliament. Some of the precedents quoted in justification of the conduct of the Lords last year were two hundred years old. Indeed, all that has been said against the right of the Commons' procedure is mere nonsense, for nobody of any authority doubts it for a moment. There is a doubt whether the Commons can "tack" an enacting clause that does not relate to money to a money bill, though this has been done; but there can be no doubt of their right to embody all that relates to the taxation of the year in one bill if they see fit to do so.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

THE current number of the *Cornhill* may be taken as a very good specimen of that very good class which it is but fair to say was originated by Messrs. Smith and Elder, and under Mr. Thackeray's guidance. Here are a dozen articles, mingling the useful with the agreeable, offering mental pabulum for all tastes, milk for babes and good digestive food for stronger palates, and with but one actually bad specimen among the twelve. This place of dishonour is occupied by a set of verses (?) signed, in full length, by "James C. Patterson, Windsor, Canada West," with whose career we confess ourselves to have been hitherto unacquainted. With a playful sarcasm at the condition of his expectant reader, he calls his lines "Sold," and the only reason for their admission into the pages of the *Cornhill* must be that in dislocated prose they convey a favourite theory, off-pitched in choice, sound English by its editor, and besmear the solid feelings which instigate English maidens to matrimony, on that so well preached on by Miss Ethel Newcome when she visited the Water-colour Society's green ticket on her breast to the disgust of the Countess of Kew. Truth to tell, Mr. Patterson's poem is dreadful balderdash, a worn-out theme treated in an un-musical and prosaic style. Let us take a few specimens:—

"Just such a night when we parted—ah! we dreamt not that thus
Not in itself eminently poetical, but it is better than the two
lines."

"A year, one short year ago, I was ordered to join my ship,
Which was had managed it so that it I might be kept out of the bay.
Here is the true divine afflatus of colloquial fervour, which reaches
its height in the line:—

"I was months since so girlishly beautiful! My God, she is dreadfully
old!"

So much for Mr. Patterson, of Canada West. The other contents of the magazine are very good. Capital is Mr. Doyle's picture of the juvenile party; the letterpress is *de trop*, the picture thoroughly explains itself, and needs no type illustration. Mr. Edwin Arnold's lines on "Spring" are gracefully classical; and the essays on "Sermons," "Dignity," "Horse-keeping and Horse-dealing," and "Blue Water," are capably written, and full of well-put inspiration and reflection. "The Adventures of Philip" progress satisfactorily, and the by-the-way moralisings of the author are, as usual, pregnant with wisdom and humorous satire. The Roundabout "On Being Found Out," is more broadly caricatured, but such pleasant reading as its predecessors.

A good number of *Fraser*, in which Major Whyte Melville's serial "Good for Nothing" decidedly improves. The author is a funkin and transparently fine-gentlemanish, and his egotism is not so rampantly pretentious. A. K. H. B. cannot write badly or uninterestingly, but his essay "Concerning Things Slowly

learnt" is not up to his usual mark. His subject seems to have grown upon him while in progress, until he found he could not satisfactorily deal with it, and there is less point and terseness (though he playfully denies his possession of these qualities) than we are accustomed to look for in the writings of this prince of domestic essayists. We shall not be sorry to hear "Ida Conway" is brought to a conclusion: the tale may be true to nature, but it is uninteresting and uninteresting to most English readers. The essays on "Poland," "The Individual and the Crowd," and "The Turkish Difficulty" are good and well-timed; the verses on "Back Again" are unrhymical and poor.

Staunch old *Blackwood*, sterlingly good, is somewhat heavy. No one need be told what view is taken by the great and only worthy Tory organ of "The Ministry and the Budget," nor of Lord Stanhope's "Life of William Pitt." Mr. Motley's new work receives just and on the whole decidedly laudatory comment, and there is a sound paper on the "Euthanasia of the Turks." "The Executor" is a clever story, but "Mrs. Beauchamp's Vengeance" is marred by an elephantine playfulness and heavy attempt at smart writing. The only light in the number is a broad and humorous verse-piece, "The Origin of Species," in which some of Mr. Darwin's theories are pleasantly derided.

A very good number of *Temple Bar*—perhaps the best that has yet appeared. Mr. Sala gives us a further insight into the "inner life" of his incomprehensible heroine, Mrs. Armistead, and in the last chapter of the present instalment presents one of his peculiar word-pictures of a French convict *bagne*, drawn with marvellous accuracy of detail. "A Jovial Bishop" is a pleasant biographical and critical essay on old Bishop Corbet; a scientific paper on "Clouds" will delight the curious by its agreeably-rendered information and the poetical by its extract from Shelley; and the difference between the "Real and the Conventional Nigger" is explained by one who evidently has personally studied the subject, and who divests it of much of the halo of sentimental romance thrown round it by the fiction-weaving of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. There are two very good short stories in this number—"John's Wife," and "In the Temple Gardens;" but we would direct special attention to the former as an unusual example of nervous and pointedly-graphic style. The concluding page of verse, "Three Times," by a new author—Mr. A. Donaldson—is very pretty.

The second number of the *St. James's Magazine* is about on a level with the first—pleasant enough, but not containing among its fourteen articles any one of special interest. This is, perhaps, to be accounted for by the fact that very little space is accorded to each individual writer, the serial tale of the editor, which should be the principal feature, not giving an instalment of more than twelve pages. Dr. Doran again furnishes the best contribution. "The Middle-aged Woman" is not the history of a spinster on the wrong side of forty, but a chatty, pleasant paper on the ladies of the *moyen-âge*. "What the Rich are Doing for the Poor" is a well arranged compilation from bluebooks and reports of the charities and beneficent societies of London. "The Mystery of Water" and "British Diamonds" are two scientific papers, now deemed necessary for the readers of all shilling magazines; and a description of the intended arrangement and working of the forthcoming post-office savings-banks is thrown in as the remainder of the heavy "pudding." A blank-verse story, weak in plot, but racy in rhythm, called "Mary Williams," and four stanzas bearing Miss Proctor's signature, but giving but little evidence of her sweetness or power, are the poetical contributions. We do not care to dignify the stanzas entitled "The Dove: a Paraphrase," with the name of poetry. As Mr. Stiggins and the Brick-lane branch of the Temperance Association sung "The Jolly Young Waterman" to words calculated to set forth the advantage of tetotalism, so has the author of "The Dove" seized upon Edgar Poe's wild and weird metre of "The Raven," and endeavoured to modify it into a solemn and religious chant. How he has succeeded may be guessed: such lines as the following attest his poetic powers—

Grief I, "That is the ash to raise me!"
It is surely at the casement!"

Here I opened wide the window—when, as shadowy hopes within do,
Floated in a saintly Dove from the celestial silent 'ware.
There was calmness as it entered; there was music in its
In the sweep with which it swept aloft, and settled on my door—
On a poet's mighty marble, just above my chamber door—
Sat aloft, and nothing more.

We have heard of many curious propositions; but never before of majesty being concentrated in a sweep, nor does "God's candlestick" was all aight and blazing o'er my door" strike us as being either in good metre or good taste. The story of "Ralph the Bailiff" is well written, and promises both spirit and backbone.

In the *Dublin University* we find a strong and severe review of the *Essays and Reviews*, a caustic article on the Sir A. Burnes matter called "The Morality of Garbled Blue-books," and an excellent paper on "Paris Industries and the Commercial Treaty."

The *Eclectic* gives a warmly-eulogistic article on the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton; a good paper on "Wit, Humour, and Coarseness in the Pulpit;" and the "Panic of the Creeds—the Dissenters' View of Essays and Reviews—their Cause and Effect."

The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* has a supplement which confuses one's literary notions, though it is regarded as an excellent article by the ladies for whom it is printed, no doubt. It is nothing less than an actual nightcap in embroidered muslin! The number is also gorgeous with work-patterns in many colours, while literature is represented by a half-dozen papers, several of them far above the average. The same publisher (Beeton) has just issued the first part of what promises to be one of the most entertaining and valuable books ever issued for boys. *Wild Sports of the World* commences with "The Elephant;" and not only is he treated as "game," but his history, structure, character, habitat, &c., are described in a style instructive without tedium. The engravings are admirable.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. and Mrs. Dion Bonicault have returned to the *ADÉLPHI*, and renewed the "Colleen Bawn" with undiminished success. The house is nightly crowded to repletion. A very funny little farce, called "The Turkish Bath," has been produced as a *lever du rideau*.

At the *STRAND* Mr. H. J. Byron has appeared as an author of a higher rank than he has previously attempted. His new comedy, "The Old Story," is well written and well constructed. It is admirably played, too, and should be seen by all who appreciate good acting.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson's version of "Les Pattes de Mouche," now playing at the *ST. JAMES'S* under the title of "A Scrap of Paper," is decidedly the closest and best adaptation from the French which we have had for a long time.

There is no truth in the statement that M. Fechter and Mr. Phelps will alternate the parts of Othello and Iago at the *PRINCESS*. When that tragedy is performed M. Fechter will play Othello, and Mr. Phelps Iago, throughout the run; but the success of "Hamlet" is so great that its withdrawal at the time originally contemplated is extremely problematical.

The amateurs of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers will by especial desire repeat their performance of Captain Tom Taylor's new and original play, "A Lesson for Life," at the *LYCEUM*, on the 22nd instant. The other pieces will be Messrs. Yates and Harrington's comedietta "If the Cup Fits," and Private Samuel Lover's farce of "The Happy Man."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales will employ the mid-summer vacation in the practical study of military duties and movements, and will for that purpose visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildare. His Royal Highness will probably be attached to the 1st brigade, and do duty with the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards, in which corps he will go through a course of military instruction.

IRELAND.

TAXATION IN DUBLIN.—At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday Alderman Reynolds reported the result of his interview with the Chief Secretary in London on the subject of city taxation, concerning which, he said, the Government had acted most unjustly in depriving the Council of all control, directly or indirectly, over the municipal police, and of all patronage in appointing the stipendiary magistrates. Within the last year a number of able-bodied men were pensioned, and the increase thus made to the pension-list amounted to £10,000 a year, all of which had been granted without consulting the Council representing the citizens. He urged that they should petition Parliament for complete relief from the police tax. The Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, he believed, were well disposed towards them in this matter. The chief difficulty lay with the Treasury. The Lord Mayor concurred in much that Alderman Reynolds had said, and considered that the citizens owed him a debt of gratitude for his energetic exertions in this matter, which he recommended the wards to take up, in order to bring pressure upon the Government.

THE PROVINCES.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN NORFOLK.—Some sixteen years since a woman named Ann Margerson disappeared from her residence and friends at Great Ellingham, Norfolk, in a very mysterious and inexplicable manner. Nothing could ever be ascertained with respect to her fate, which remained an impenetrable mystery till within the last few days, when some workmen who were engaged in throwing down a bank in the parish found a human skeleton. The skull was fractured, and it is now supposed that the unfortunate woman was murdered and buried in the spot from which the remains have now been disinterred.

MRS. DAVIDSON'S LOVE AFFAIR.—The coroner's court again met at Carlisle on Thursday week to inquire into the circumstances of the death of the woman Mrs. Davidson, landlady of the Packhorse, and the young man Horsley, her son-in-law. The evidence leaves little doubt that an intimacy had subsisted between the deceased, and chiefly upheld by the woman's influence over her unhappy victim. It was also satisfactorily shown that Mrs. Davidson must have strangled Horsley as he lay asleep, and afterwards swallowed the arsenic which caused her own death. On this testimony the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder and suicide" against Jane Davidson.

PARRICIDE.—On Thursday week an inquest was opened by the Coroner of Liskeath on the body of Joseph Smith, a respectable man, resident in that town, who, as far as appears, met his death at the hands of his own son. The alleged parricide, who is the eldest son of deceased, and about twenty years of age, seems to have been a profligate, and altogether destitute of principle. On the Wednesday he had abstracted his father's bank-book, and made an unsuccessful endeavour to obtain possession of the money deposited. Exasperated by this failure, he provided himself with a pistol, and, going home at a late hour, deliberately blew out his father's brains as he sat by the fire. The inquiry was adjourned.

DEATH OF A SURGEON FROM DRUNKENNESS.—An inquest was held at Cosham, near Portsmouth, a few days since, on the body of Mr. Marrett, a surgeon. The deceased had, it appeared, been addicted to drinking. On Wednesday last he was sent for to attend a person named Humphreys. Soon after John Eades, a horsekeeper, was told by his wife to go to Mr. Humphreys, for Mr. Marrett was there tipsy. Eades said in evidence:— "I went up stairs and found Mr. Marrett and Mr. Humphreys. Mr. Marrett was kneeling beside the bed which was there. He had one hand on Mr. Humphreys and the other on the bed. Mr. Humphreys told me that he had been there about half an hour. I went and tried to lift him up, but I could not. His eyes were closed. I took hold of his hand and took him away from Mr. Humphreys. He did not speak at all; he was tipsy and insensible. Mr. Humphreys said that the doctor had asked him if he had any brandy in the house? Humphreys said yes, and told the deceased where to get it, which he did. He gave Humphreys half a wineglassful of brandy. He then looked out of the window and saw his wife coming, and said, 'Here's my wife coming; I must put the bottle away, or else she will say I have been drinking.' He then put the bottle and glass under the bed, and his wife came up stairs to him. She asked him if he was going home, and he said, 'Yes, presently.' She then went down stairs. He then took the bottle up and drank the brandy—a pint and a quarter—from a half-pint tumbler. After he had done so he fell on the floor in the position I found him. This is what Humphreys told me. I got assistance, and we removed him to the stable. He was then alive, but not sensible. We put him into his gig and were going to remove him to his home, but his wife, who was there, said, 'No; take him to the stable; I don't want every body to see him.' I wanted to send for a doctor, but deceased's wife said, 'No; I have seen him in the same condition before.' We laid him on his back in the stable. At eight o'clock the doctor was sent for, and he directed him to be brought home. I and four others brought him home in a hand-cart. When we got him home he was taken into the kitchen and laid on the floor. The doctor gave deceased a draught at the stables, and also at his own house. He was kept in the kitchen about an hour and a half, and he was then removed upstairs. He was sensible once up stairs, and once down stairs. Down stairs he wished a neighbour (Mr. Clark) good night, and shook hands with him. He was still lying on the floor, when upstairs his wife came into the room, and spoke to me, and he said, 'Jessie, I know you; I know your voice.' He died about twelve o'clock. Other corroborative evidence was given, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from congestion of the brain induced by taking a large quantity of alcohol.

ATTACK ON A WARDER BY CONVICTS.—While a party of convicts were employed in a field near the grounds of the Parkhurst Prison yesterday week one of the number suddenly approached the officer in charge and killed him to the ground with a bludgeon. Others of the gang then commenced a furious attack upon him with stones and other weapons while he lay insensible. The alarm having been given, some of the gang decamped across the country; others, who had taken no part in the murderous assault, went back to the prison. The convicts—five in number—who attempted to escape have since been captured. The subject of this ferocious attack is lying in a very precarious state.

CONFINEMENT OF SEN.—A singular contrivance arose out of a case which was heard on Friday week before the Judge of the Salford County Court. A person named Thomas Green was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for contempt of court. The officers of the prison who were to give Thomas a bath as a means of punishment, when, to their astonishment, they learned that the prisoner was a woman. What is more curious, she has worked and passed as a man for many years. She also married as a man, and we are informed has lived very happily with her wife.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF FORGERY AT COVENTRY.—Mr. Gilbert Bantury, owner of an extensive tanyard in Coventry, is charged with forgery. The prisoner is a member of the town council, and has hitherto occupied a position of the highest respectability in the town. On Saturday morning the prisoner was brought up at the Police Court, and in due form charged with having, on the 26th of December last, forged a bill of exchange, purporting to be signed by John Gregory, of Birmingham, with intent to defraud the Union Banking Company, at Coventry, of the sum of £300. The truth of the information having been sworn to by the manager of the Union Bank, an application for a remand was acceded to by the Bench, bail being accepted.

A DORSETSHIRE COTTAGE.—At the Dorset County Petty Sessions lately Jesse Phillips, of Dorchester, near Weymouth, was summoned by his employer, Mr. Masters, for refusing to fulfill his agreement. It appeared that defendant had made a yearly agreement for 8s. a week potato-ground, house, and garden, and wheat at 6s. per bushel; but when he saw the house he refused to enter it. Defendant said the cottage was not tenable: the water came up to the doors. He was ready to go if he had a good cottage, but this was a disgrace to put a man into. Joseph Hild said the front door was only three feet from the sea. He could not call it a cottage at all—it was merely a holdup in the cliff; it had one room up stairs and one down, and it was not plastered. He was a farmer himself, and his cows had a better stall. He had seen the sea fully all over it. Plaintiff said the place, though not a very good cottage, was certainly tenable. It was stone-built, thatched, and well plastered and whitewashed. The case was adjourned till the Bench should make further inquiries. Accordingly at the Petty Sessions Mr. Williams, the presiding magistrate, read a letter from a surveyor who had been appointed to examine the cottage stating that he found the cottage scarcely tenable. The Bench thereupon held that the contract was void.

NEARLY HUNG.—During a slack-rope performance at Bridgnorth fair an acrobat had a narrow escape of death. One portion of the performance consisted in the man's slipping from the cross-rope to one suspended vertically from its centre, and from this he swung with his head downwards, and afterwards slipped his head into a noose and swung like a man hanging. The noose was intended to fit under the chin and at the back of the head; but by some means it slipped from its position and encircled the neck of the performer. He was seen to struggle, but, it being considered part of the performance, the people applauded and the band continued to play, while the man was in the death agony. At length the performer's hands dropping to his sides, and other unmistakable evidence that he was suffering from strangulation appearing, a fearful scene of excitement ensued. Women ran about shrieking, and for some time all was confusion. At length a ladder was procured, and, while several persons held it in an upright position as firmly as they could from below, a man out of the crowd climbed up and cut the poor fellow down. Owing to the agitation that prevailed, and the imminence of the man's danger, proper means were not used to catch him as he fell, and he dropped a distance of from twelve to fifteen feet on the platform, his head striking the edge of it with great force. The poor fellow remained for a considerable time in a state of insensibility; but at length suspended animation was restored.



GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL GIVEN BY THE DUKE OF MEDINA-CELI AT MADRID.

BALL GIVEN BY THE DUKE OF MEDINA-COELI AT MADRID.

RECENT political events have again brought Spain before the notice of Europe after the interval during which she seemed to have subsided into a more than Eastern lethargy. It may be a consequence of her sudden revivification that numerous gaieties, processions, and other demonstrations of activity are of such continued occurrence at the Court; and, whether it be that the nation wishes to range itself with the most advanced of the countries of Europe, or that the artistic spirit and vital force which have made its past history famous are now reasserting themselves, it is certain that Spain has made wonderful advances during the past three years, both in the adoption of improvements in science and in artistic pursuits.

The ball lately given by the Duke of Medina-Coeli, to which were invited the bluest blood in the aristocracy, as well as eminent politicians, financiers, and authors, was a scene which might, in some sort, be said to realise that a new phase of life had commenced, in which all that is inherent in Spanish luxury and magnificence had combined with refined tastes and more enlightened education. There, amidst the perfume of flowers and the gorgeous dresses of the guests, the Duchess of Medina-Coeli, in the character of a siren, which her singular beauty, no less than an exquisite costume ornamented with shells, pearl, and coral enabled her to sustain, did the honours of the house. Our Engraving represents the scene at the moment the Duchess had stopped to speak to the poet Alascon, who was habited in the true Moorish costume.

The Duke of Medina-Coeli represented the Marquis de Leganés. Of course, there were a hundred ordinary costumes of toreadors, vivandieres, gentlemen of the time of Philip II., and so on; but the great collection of gorgeous dresses occurred just before midnight, when, preceded by two pages, the "Duchess del Castello" was carried in on a chair. The Duchess of Fernando Nunez represented this historical personage, and her dress literally blazed with diamonds and precious stones. Don Quixote and Sancho Panzo were personified by M. Quesada and M. Nicholas.

The decorations of the salons were magnificent, and repose was invited in one of them, where a beautiful fountain added its cooling streams to the flower-laden air.

The brilliant party closed with a choice banquet, and the assembly did not break up until sunrise.

A DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT IN BALLARAT.

BALLARAT! a camp of rough, bearded diggers who have congregated during the gold fever, a wild waste of pits and gullies, where men sleep under scant canvas tents, feed on mutton and damper, labour during the whole time of sundown, and live amidst the ceaseless sound of the pick and cradle, with strength and endurance for capital, and revolvers for law and order. These, perhaps, are still the ideas with which Ballarat is associated in England, and the reflection may end in a sigh that the wild and uncultivated valley should only have given place to that fierce thirst for wealth which

converted it into a rude excrescence of civilisation. But young nations grow with a rapidity which can scarcely be estimated in a land whose institutions have taken ages to consolidate them, and even the stream of freedom itself has

broadened down
From precedent to precedent.

The young Australia begun at a point which it had taken the fatherland generations to attain, and we may well be startled at the results of its training.

There could be no better illustration of the indomitable energy of the race than the present town of Ballarat. Ten years ago it was a barren waste of country, without even so much as a tent upon its surface, a haunt only for the kangaroo and the smaller game of Australian woods; then the great human tide which, having burst its barriers, spread out towards the gold-fields, took possession of the tract where report said the precious metal waited only for willing hands to yield itself in greater abundance than ever. Soon a camp spread itself over the plain, and the sound of men's work drove away the wild animals. Ballarat became a great gold-mine, and the ruder methods of extracting the ore by merely manual labour gave place to regular engineering operations, and the steam-shaft superseded the pick and cradle; while, at the same time, miles of canvas stores, dwellings, and hotels spread themselves over the field which was soon to become a city. With marvellous rapidity a town has arisen in which gold-mining is only one amongst the many regular commercial institutions, while the place itself is the capital of several important mining localities and the centre of a large and fertile agricultural district. The two municipalities, the eastern and western, have a population of some 15,000 persons, and within a radius of twenty miles an additional population of at least 50,000.

Ballarat, indeed, has become a fine town, with well-constructed roads and broad streets lighted with gas. It contains, besides Government buildings, a handsome theatre, a hospital which is

workpeople, and the upper part of the premises is devoted almost entirely to their accommodation: it includes nineteen rooms, one of which is a large and handsome salle à manger. The wages paid by the establishment are said to be nearly £7000 a year. The foot-paths on both frontages are paved with hard-burnt paving-tiles; and, for the better preservation of the premises from fire, the water is laid on from the street-mains, and a hose kept in constant readiness—precautions taken, probably, in consequence of the proprietor having once before lost his entire capital by fire in another establishment. This building is said to have cost £9000. A new railway is now in progress which will connect Ballarat with the present Melbourne and Sydney line.

THE HIGHWAY PASTOR.

THE Gubbings family, of Twister's-alley, Seven-dials, and of Keate-street, Spitalfields, and of Kent-street, Southwark, will not go to church. Throw open the portals wide as may be, ring the most inviting peals from belfries, announce, in large type, that a Bishop will preach, and, in larger type still, that no collection will be made; invite Gubbings specially by calling him "dear brother," or, generally, by proclaiming that the attendance of working men "in their jackets," and with their wives and families, is particularly solicited—it's all of no use. The Gubbingses, as a body, look on each endeavour as a "dodge;" and, though they may give you credit for extreme artfulness, are—to use their own expressive language—"not to be had." You may even take possession of Gubbings's theatre on the only evening of the seven he can spare it, absolve him from the customary threepence, and admit him free to pit or gallery, set the footlights blazing, and fill the orchestra with hymn music; still Gubbings winks his superiority to your machinations, and presents you the back of his ragged coat.

Gubbings's present ways suit him: they are hereditary ways, convenient to meet, and requiring no exertion. He can lie till ten on



A DRAPER'S SHOP AT BALLARAT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



LONDON SKETCHES, NO. 7.—OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN ST. GILES'S.

Sunday morning and enjoy till dinner-time—beyond if he prefers it—the luxuries of an unwashed and unshaven face, and tobacco unlimited. If he keeps pigeons he can go out and fly them; if dogs, take them to the sporting barber's (there is always a sporting barber in Gubbings's neighbourhood) and get their ears cropped, or their tails bitten off. Maybe he has his donkey to "clip," or a spoke to put to a wheel of his barrow; or he keeps a "battling finch" (a goldfinch pitted to sing against another for money), and, as the said finch is supposed to improve in tone and steadiness of voice if shut out from all distracting sights, Gubbings sets about blinding it by poking its optics with red-hot needles—cambric needles, five of them with their points clustered like a diamond, and lashed at the end of a bit of stick; if he be a humane man he merely scales the eyes of the poor little battler by scorching them till covered with a film, which after a time will wear off, and the tortured goldfinch regain his sight again. These are a few of the goods in which Gubbings traffics during church time. If you have anything of a more attractive character to offer, bring it to his door. He can't run after you. You are the seller, and you must wait on him if you want to deal.

Who is to do it? Where is the man so daring as to set up his tent in the midst of the Gubbings colony, and offer to the inhabitants new lamps in exchange for the bear-eyed stenching things that glow snugly in places unknown to the sun—goods shunned and cold-shouldered, and which cannot find acceptors or store-room till heaps of long-garnered and comfortable evils are swept out and abandoned? Who is the bold pioneer who will, all alone, penetrate to the very nucleus of these hotbeds of crime and ruffianism, and there taking his stand declare to the beetlebrows, and threatening eyes, and sneering pipe-laden mouths gathered around, that they are all wrong, and ought to be ashamed? Whenever you come across one such, you see a hero, and, considering the death of heroes in these nail-driving, man-shearing times, a man worthy of your respect. I, however, by no means promise that you will invariably find the highway preacher either a person of refined education or clerically attired, as is the Saint Giles's hero pictured by Mr. McConnell. He may—nay, undoubtedly will—be found wearing a black suit and a white neckerchief; but ten to one, if the fingers that turn the leaves of the good book are not corned with the hammer and chisel, or scored and channelled by constant tugging at "wax-ends," or that the top of the middle finger of his right hand seems newer and cleaner than any other portion of his digits, because of its constant thimble sheathing.

Neither are the pills that he administers to the ugly-bearded Gubbings sugar-coated. The horny sheathing that envelops Gubbings's understanding is nearly as invulnerable as the grimy cuticle that covers his carcase, which fact may go a long way towards meeting the charge of rant and bawling directed against highway pastors generally. Delicately-pointed logic will never puncture Gubbings's conscience; it will merely tickle it, and make him laugh. He must be speared—clubbed; his hard-set sin must be riven from him, as stubborn rocks are blasted with gunpowder. It's not the least use smoothing and patting Mr. Gubbings, and offering him a new life for his old in an affable whisper; he will certainly take it as part of the forcing-him-to-church dodge, and resist it as such. No; you must meet him on his own ground; you must—metaphorically, of course—take the collar of his jacket in both your hands, and, looking him hard in the face, say (supposing the Sabbath question to be the one under discussion), "Now, look here, my friend. Suppose you were suddenly to find yourself hungry, and naked, and helpless in the world, and some one on whom you had not the least claim were to take you by the hand, and say, 'See; here are seven guineas. Take six of them, and there-with provide yourself with food, and lodging, and clothes; the seventh guinea is mine, and you must not ask it of me.' Don't you think you would be a great scoundrel to break into the good man's house and rob him of the remaining guinea?" "I'd like to catch anybody I knowed doing sich a thing," responds Gubbings with a significant scowl. "Nobody 'ud do it—it's agin natur," murmurs the audience, wagging their heads till their sparse hirsute crops so recently browsed on by gaol scissors quiver again. "I know it is agin natur," retorts the loud-voiced preacher; "nevertheless, you do it, and worse, every week of your lives. It is of something a million times more precious than guineas of which the Great Giver of all things is robbed. Here is his written command, 'Six days shalt thou labour,' &c., &c. Argument, of which the above is a weak and tame sample, appeals direct to Gubbings. Its immediate effect is that he regards you with the same sort of savage admiration with which he regards Detective Twitcher, when that admirable and ferret-like officer gains a clue as fine as a hair, follows it up, and knots it and weaves it till his man is netted in a net with meshes strong as cables; maybe when Gubbings gets home and to bed, and is lying awake in the dark, he will turn the matter over in his mind—the object being to find a side of it that suits him; and if he finds it, if you have not so roundly handled the said matter that there is still standing-room for Gubbings's rough-shod feet, he will snort defiantly, and, dropping to sleep, awake yesterday's ruffian refreshed.

Very far, however, from the truth is it that the highway pastor's flocks are invariably Gubbingses. I know several spots about London where he holds forth as regularly as the parish parson in the parish church, and to audiences as sedate and devout as ever church doors closed on. At the obelisk in the Blackfriars-road certain as the tolling of the Sabbath bells are to be found a godly cabmaster and a hatblock-maker, and by the time the hatblock-maker's sister has taken her brother's hat, and the text has been found, and the Windsor-chair mounted, from every one of the six branching roads comes flocking the congregation, and, making a big ring round the preacher, listen sorrowfully to his preaching.

It must not be supposed that these highway gatherings arise from lack of church accommodation. I can positively assert that, in almost every case, in the immediate vicinity of the highway pastor's rostrum there is at least one church (frequently three or four) not more than three parts filled. How is it? The same religion is preached by the pulpit and the highway pastor, and the listeners to the former are accommodated with seats. If they have not a prayer-book they may borrow one. When the weather is cold the building is comfortably warmed, and when the weather is hot it is cool and shady; whereas the highway preacher's flock is liable to sudden storms, to chill winds, and to an awful grilling in the summer's sun. Why don't the hot and tired mob pass through the churches' free portals, and hear the gospel at their ease? Perhaps it is that among a few of us so strong a love of liberty exists that even an hour or so in the body of a church, with an awkward sensation of "hush" filling the place and the boots of a cane-bearing beadle creaking grimly on the muffled floor, is irksome, not to say unbearable. Perhaps it is that there are a few, not a whit more sinful than the best of us, but in whom there is more modesty, who, having so long stayed from church, are shy of taking their long-accumulated burdens across its threshold, preferring to get sideways of gospel comfort, doing penance the while bareheaded in the sun. I beg pardon of the numerous body of anti-humbugs for writing such twaddle; but indeed I can't believe that the highway pastor's congregation are to a man vile hypocrites, who mouth prayers and hymns in public solely that people may see. Of this I am sure. More than once, more than twice or thrice, I have seen round the preacher's chair bearded old eyes lighted with a light strange to them, and promising as buds in spring, and careworn, wrinkled faces, with an expression weird and mysterious as mistletoe mantling the frosty crab-tree.

The labours of the highway pastor are not invariably bounded by daylight. It was observed that when the evening service was drawing to a close, and twilight was deepening into darkness, there came sidling up to the outer edge of the ring a few terribly shy folks, who for the previous half-hour had been lurking in the

neighbourhood reading stale placards, lounging with their pipes against walls and posts, or gazing with great earnestness into the shop-windows, appearing as if of all things, Gospel-preaching was the very last they are thinking of. Yet, as I before observed, no sooner did a good screen of darkness prevail than with stealthy steps the shy ones approached the attentive circle to glean a few good words before the pastor closed his book and bade his flock good night. The condition of these outsiders, as it were, content to kiss the very hem of religion, resolved the highway pastor to hold meetings in the dark. The result was successful beyond expectation. In the Mile End-road, in Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel; in Shepherdess-fields, Islington, and half-a-dozen places in and about London, on Sabbath nights, and occasionally on other nights in the week, the preacher mounts his stand and scatters his good tidings to a congregation whose faces alone are visible through the gloom.

J. G.

OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

THE success of "William Tell" at the Royal Italian Opera continues, and even increases; and, although several of the principal parts are inadequately filled, the choral and orchestral music is certainly executed to perfection. Mme. Carvalho, charmingly as she sings light music—and admirable as her singing always is in a purely executive point of view—has not voice enough for the music of Matilde. Tamberlik, too—for similar physical reasons—is by no means the best Arnold who has appeared in this country. Still, as a whole, Rossini's masterpiece is magnificently played at the Royal Italian Opera, and in a style which reflects infinite credit on all branches of the establishment. On Tuesday last Mme. Penco appeared, for the first time this season, as Leonora in the "Trovatore." This excellent singer had never before undertaken (at least in this country) a part so energetic in character as that of Verdi's heroine in Verdi's most popular opera. Her performance was in all respects satisfactory, and she obtained immense applause by her singing and acting in the fourth act.

Mlle. Titiens, who has now been known for some years as a great dramatic vocalist, achieved a new kind of success last week at the Crystal Palace as a singer of sacred music, or rather of oratorio music, for the public had already heard her more than once in Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Mlle. Titiens sings Haydn as well as she sings Rossini and Mozart, and as she is, unfortunately, not engaged at any theatre this season, we hope we shall have an opportunity of hearing her at the performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society. There is no one in England now who sings religious music nearly as well as Mlle. Titiens.

"A Loving Heart," words and music by Mrs. Blanchard Jerrold (Boosey and Co.) This is a very melodious, gracefully-written ballad by the composer of "The River," noticed by us some months since, on its first appearance. The words are well adapted for musical illustration; and—words and music together—"A Loving Heart" cannot fail to find a large number of sympathetic appreciators.

THE DINNER AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE usual inaugurative banquet was given on Saturday afternoon by the President and Council of the Royal Academy, when a great number of distinguished guests were present. Most of them came at about two o'clock, and spent some time before dinner looking at the pictures.

Honour having been duly paid to her Majesty and the Royal family, "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers" was proposed, and replied to by the Duke of Cambridge.

"The health of his Excellency the Earl of Elgin" was then proposed amidst loud cheers. The noble Earl, who was loudly cheered, spoke as follows:—

I am especially gratified by the great and very unexpected honour which you have done me in drinking my health, because I trust that I may infer from it that in your judgment, Sir, and in that of this company, I am not so incorrigibly barbarous as to be incapable of feeling the humanising influences which fall upon us from the noble works of art by which we are surrounded. And, as I have ventured to approach so nearly to the margin of a burning question, I hope that I may be allowed to take one step more in the same direction, and to assure you that no one regretted more sincerely than I did the destruction of that collection of summer-houses and kiosks, already and previously to any acts of mine riddled of their contents, which was dignified by the title of Summer Palace of the Chinese Emperor. But when I had satisfied myself that in no other way—except, indeed, by inflicting on this country and on China the calamity of another year of war—could I mark the sense which I entertained, which the British Army entertained, and which I make bold to say the people of this country entertained—of an atrocious crime, which, if it had passed unpunished, would have placed in jeopardy the life of every European in China, I felt that the time had come when I must choose between the indulgence of a not unnatural sensibility and the performance of a painful duty. And now, Sir, to pass to another topic, I have been repeatedly asked whether, in my opinion, the interests of art in this country are likely to be in any degree promoted by the opening up of China. I must say, in reply, that I do not think that in matters of art we have much to learn from that country; but I am not quite prepared to admit that even in this department we can gain nothing from them. The distinguishing characteristic of the Chinese mind is this—that at all points of the circle described by man's intelligence it seems occasionally to have caught glimpses of a heaven far beyond the range of its ordinary ken and vision. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to military supremacy when it invented gunpowder some centuries before the discovery was made by any other nation. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to maritime supremacy when it made, at a period equally remote, the discovery of the mariner's compass. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to literary supremacy when, in the tenth century, it invented the printing-press; and, as my illustrious friend on my right (Sir E. Landseer) has reminded me, it has caught, from time to time, glimpses of the beautiful in colour and design. But in the hands of the Chinese themselves the invention of gunpowder has exploded in crackers and harmless fireworks. The mariner's compass has produced nothing better than the coasting-junk. The art of printing has stagnated in stereotyped editions of Confucius, and the most cynical representations of the grotesque have been the principal products of Chinese conceptions of the sublime and beautiful. Nevertheless, I am disposed to believe that under this mass of abortions and rubbish there lie hidden some sparks of a diviner fire, which the genius of my countrymen may gather and nurse into a flame.

"The health of Sir Hope Grant" was then drunk with great cordiality; and the President having then proposed "The noblemen and gentlemen who this day honour the Academy with their presence," the Lord Chancellor, in replying, said:—

The lawyers can now hardly ever hope to supply you with a subject which by your skilful treatment might illustrate these walks—for nowadays such stirring events do not recur among us as the trial of Lord Russell for high treason, or the commitment to prison of the Prince of Wales by Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne. When I was Chief Justice of England, the Prince of Wales, whom we all regard so hopefully, twice did me the honour to sit by me in the Court of Queen's Bench; but on both occasions his Royal Highness was courteous and condescending, and set an example of respect for the administration of justice; so nothing historical occurred. I rejoice, however, to think that the world has lately seen a proof of the amicable relations existing between law and painting in the fresco which adorns the hall of the Inn of Court to which I belonged nearly half a century. I likewise hope that by a bill which will soon be submitted to Parliament "to establish copyright in art" we may be enabled to protect you from pirates and impostors, and to secure to you a just remuneration for your illustrious labours.

In reply to "The health of her Majesty's Ministers" Viscount Palmerston said:—

I beg to assure you that we labour under no mistake as to the sense in which the toast has been proposed. We are quite aware that you, Sir Charles Eastlake, in proposing, and this distinguished company in drinking, our health did not mean to imply a wish that we might retain our offices as long as we retain our health, but only that we may retain our health as long as we retain our offices. Sir, it is quite right and natural that, apart from all political reference, separated from all party difference, a society like this should pay a compliment to the office-bearers for the time being whose duty it is to give whatever encouragement it may be the function of a Government to afford to the promotion of the arts of the country. For, indeed, those men must be very unfit for the high offices which they hold who should not be sensible of the great value and importance to a great nation of progressive improvement in the cultivation of the fine arts. We

have the satisfaction of feeling that the exhibition of this year must be gratifying to every one who takes a deep interest in the progress of art in this country. For I will venture to say there are hung upon these walls examples of unrivalled merit which must attract the admiration of all who have the good fortune to see them. You have been pleased, Sir Charles Eastlake, to allude to the improvements which have been made in regard to a portion of the building appropriated to the display of the works of art. Why, it is quite true that, though we afford, I will not say adequate, but tolerable space to the exhibition of those who distinguish themselves in the art of painting, the place in which sculptures were exhibited was really a disgrace to the country. We have among us sculptors who are capable of producing statues of men scarcely less alive than they; but fortunate it was they were less alive than the persons they represent, otherwise, I am bound to say, the place where they were kept being only comparable to the Black Hole in Calcutta, their living existence would certainly not have been of long duration.

The President next proposed in connection with "The interests of literature," but without the slightest allusion to the paper duty, "The health of the Right Hon. William Gladstone." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in reply:—

In rising to return thanks for the toast in behalf of many worthy and more distinguished persons I assure you I do it only on those principles of unreasoning obedience by which on these occasions we ought to be guided. As for me, Sir, the process you have adopted reminds me of what happened in the great case of Lord Strafford's impeachment. The charge against him was that of high treason; but it was admitted that no act he committed taken singly amounted to high treason; while it was contended that by putting a great number of them together, however incongruous the mixture, they might contrive to find him guilty. You have framed in my case a treasonable indictment for political and other activity, and by a process somewhat different, perhaps, from that of the Earl of Strafford, certainly more graceful and humane, you have succeeded in connecting my name with the representation of politics and literature. In behalf of the class of whom I am a very unworthy representative I feel that you have placed me, thereby upon a very dangerous eminence, and I think the best thing I can do is, with your approbation, to get down again as soon as possible. The connection to which you have adverted is one, I trust, which will ever subsist, and it is one to which almost every page of the catalogue in our hands bears witness; for no small number of the brilliant works which we see on these walls have had their first idea suggested by one or other of the works that adorn our literature. Perhaps, if I might go so far back, I should say it never was more beautifully illustrated than in the group of the famous Lucon compared with the not less famous description in the poem of Virgil; and with regard to which literary men for ages argued whether it was the group that suggested the poem or the poem that suggested the idea to the sculptor. Modern criticism has resolved that controversy, and has determined that both were original, and that the treatment of each was strictly in accordance with the principles of each art—the name of the poet well known, that of the sculptor unknown, but not less illustrious; each relying on his own inspiration; each pursuing the path of his own distinct orbit of human excellence, parallel to each other; each one entire, varying one from the other, independent of each other, yet never servile one to the other. Such may they ever continue. It is not for me to presume to speak of the literature with which you have connected my name, nor do I speak in the character of a judge of works of art, though you have hospitably extended to us all the title; but there are things of which we may speak. I should not venture to offer any opinion of the height to which English artists have attained, yet there are some points which mark their proceedings upon which any man, as a man, may give an opinion. He may judge of the spirit in which they work. I have before me two men I need not name, each one of the most distinguished in one of the sister arts which are united together in the Academy, and of whom I believe I may say that at about the same time, they having received a commission for the execution of a great work from high authority, and each having executed the commission in a manner that must have satisfied the severest taskmaster, independent of himself, yet neither the one nor the other had satisfied the severest taskmaster still that he bore within in his own mind and heart; and each of them has given, or is about immediately to give, the whole of his achieved labour to pitiless destruction, in order to begin again something that may approach more nearly to his ideal perfection. The state of art cannot be other than promising when such a spirit of resolute self-sacrifice and chivalrous devotion distinguishes its professors—men who have attained the command of unlimited public confidence—men whose very name is enough, independent of criticism, to give circulation to whatever they produce.

Several other toasts having been drunk, the company separated before eleven o'clock.

THE KOSSUTH HUNGARIAN NOTES.

The *Observer* says:—"A loquacious pressman, employed by Messrs. Day and Son, mentioned that a very large order for foreign notes was being executed by the firm, and showed a spoiled sheet of them. This was given to an inspector, and by him to Sir Richard Mayne; thence it went to the Home Office, and it is stated that from the latter place it was forwarded to the Austrian Embassy. Before our police had heard anything of these notes nearly the whole of them had been printed—three days more would have sufficed to complete the whole of the order. Sixty presses had been continually at work for two or three weeks in printing off the notes, and nearly twenty millions of them had been printed before any interference was attempted. The whole quantity to be printed was twenty-one millions. They were printed in sheets, each containing thirty-two of the notes. There were 330 stones prepared for the purpose of printing from, and from each of these stones 2000 impressions were taken. The notes are of three descriptions, for one, two, and five florins each. Those for one florin are printed in red ink, for two in black, and for five in green. The manner in which the notes were numbered was very ingenious. It was, of course, required that no two of them should bear the same number, while printing them singly with the distinguishing numbers was, of course, wholly out of the question when dealing with millions. Two thousand impressions, as we have stated, were taken from each stone, each stone printing thirty-two separate notes on each sheet. The notes on these sheets of thirty-two were numbered in one corner consecutively. One sheet was thus taken from each of the two thousand impressions from the 330 stones, and upon these sheets was printed in the corner, opposite to that which had already been numbered, other consecutive numbers, and by this arrangement the whole of the 21,000,000 of notes would be differently numbered, and the entire process accomplished with great rapidity and unerring precision. When completed the whole of the notes were to be made up in parcels of 1000 each, making altogether 21,000 parcels. The weight of the paper used for the manufacture of the notes was sixteen tons, and its cost over £3000."

THE FRENCH SENATE AND SYRIA.—The French Senate has just had under their consideration a great number of petitions praying that some decisive measures may be taken to prevent any further massacres in Syria. On Tuesday the report of the committee appointed to examine the petitions was laid upon the table. The report recommends that the petitions be rejected by passing to the order of the day—meaning, we presume, that the Senate prefer to leave the arrangement of the Syrian question in the hands of the Government. The discussion of the subject, which will probably bring out some points of interest, has been adjourned.

GREEK AGITATION.—A letter from Athens says:—"At the recent fête on the anniversary of the Greek Revolution a transparency was exhibited representing seven girls with chains and their hands and feet. The English Consul, thinking that the figures contained an allusion to the Ionian Isles, demanded the removal of the painting; but the authorities declared that no allusion was intended to those islands, which are under a constitutional régime, but to the seven Greek provinces which are growing under Turkish domination."

NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.—The *Nord* has the following:—"The Spanish Government have collected a numerous fleet in the bay of Algiers, and all people are speculating as to the object of bringing together so large a naval force at the present time. The simple-minded say that it is meant to operate upon Gibraltar, and to expel the English from that stronghold. Others believe that the object is to show that Spain, like Italy, is entitled to be considered as a great Power; but all are asking what it can mean. The other maritime Powers, it would seem, are also taking precautionary measures. England is covering the Mediterranean with her vessels. France is taking measures to prevent any surprise. Italy is endeavouring to provide herself with a respectable naval force. Spain seems to recollect her mind that half a century ago her fleet had weight in Europe. Turkey is displaying her flag in the Adriatic and on the coasts of Syria. Russia is sending a squadron into the Pacific, which, it is said, may easily receive a different direction. All these movements are no proof that war is going to break out; but they are indications which, in the present state of affairs, ought not to be neglected."

LAW AND CRIME.

Law and History have fallen into unusual contact, contest, and combination, during the past week, not only in England but elsewhere. It is not in this column that we need allude, save in illustration of a coincidence, to the proceedings in Paris against the printer and publisher of a pamphlet on modern French history, which has been decided to be criminal. Certain legal proceedings in Prussia have formed the ground of interpellations in the English Parliament, and have given henceforth an historical interest to the Macdonald case. The ancient law of nations with respect to privateering, repudiated within the last few years by the European Powers, promises or threatens to offer a new feature in the incidents of the American secession. The history of Hungary has formed a principal element in a case before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, arising out of a suit brought by the Emperor of Austria against Louis Kossuth. We will briefly recapitulate the facts of this case, in order that the judgment delivered thereon may be intelligible to our readers. M. Kossuth employed Messrs. Day, lithographers, to engrave for him certain notes representing money, to be signed in the name of M. Kossuth, and to bear the Royal arms of the kingdom of Hungary. The Emperor of Austria wished to prosecute M. Kossuth for this act, but has been advised to seek his remedy by civil proceeding in Chancery. For this end an *interim* injunction was obtained, and upon the motion to dissolve this—in other words, to give British legal sanction to the issue of such notes—the decision to which we refer has been delivered. M. Kossuth, by his counsel, urged that the Emperor of Austria was neither by right, nor in fact, King of Hungary. The King by right of Hungary had withdrawn without abdicating, and without having been succeeded. The Emperor of Austria had no copyright in the Royal arms of Hungary, although, wrongly or otherwise, exercising sovereign powers in Hungary. These sovereign powers, urged M. Kossuth's advocates, were exercised over Hungary, not as a kingdom, but as a province of the Austrian empire. It is a maxim in English law that "he who seeks equity must do equity." Consequently, an Emperor of anywhere seizing on a weaker or less prepared nation, and usurping its sovereignty by conspiracy, surprise, or force, would have no right to the protection of an English court of law. This sounds fairly enough; but it meets only one-half of the question. Granted that the Emperor of Austria has no right to the arms in dispute, what right has M. Kossuth? He is no King of Hungary, surely? Let M. Kossuth sign promissory notes, engraved or otherwise, to his heart's content, and no English Court will care about the matter, save to compel payment thereof by him, if solvent, and sued within its jurisdiction, or to relieve him from payment if insolvent under the like circumstances. But such notes must be M. Kossuth's alone, and not issued under the pretended authority of a sovereign power which that gentleman has not, and which another gentleman has. What is the sovereign power of a country, if not that which is in actual possession? To admit the right of any other would be to act contrary not only to the policy of most civilised nations, but to open a path for interminable, useless, and perplexing embroilments. Such a course would especially be injudicious in an English court of law, which might by adopting it be led even to bring into question its own Constitution by contesting the legal rights of the Sovereigns since the Revolution. As Vice-Chancellor Stuart stated in his judgment:—

"Public tribunals can deal only with existing laws and with existing Governments. Obedience to the existing law and to the existing Governments, by which alone law can be enforced, are purposes essential to a system of justice and to the maintenance of civil society. Therefore, if by the existing law the plaintiff has the right which he asserts, and if the defendants have now in their possession the property in question, which has been made, as it is now in their hands, for no other purpose than one hostile to the legal rights of the plaintiff, the legal rights of the plaintiff ought to be protected by the interference of this Court. . . . Even the sovereign power under a revolutionary Government recognised for the time by the Crown of England as the existing Government has had its rights protected, and a violation of those rights punished by prosecution in the courts of England."

The decision was, therefore, given in favour of the Emperor of Austria. It was arranged between the counsel on both sides that the notes already printed should be given up to be cancelled.

A half-starved vagabond gave himself up to the police on Monday last, and confessed to having committed a daring sacrilege at St. Saviour's, Southwark. He and another not yet in custody broke into the church on Friday se'night, removed the clock, and pillaged the poor-boxes. They dropped the clock, which was smashed, and made off with the charitable contributions, amounting in all to two shillings and eightpence farthing. The odd farthing suggests curious speculations. It may have been a widow's mite, but even moderately cynical folk would rather regard it as the offering of a person of a different class. It looks well, no doubt, to stop at the poor-box and allow a coin to slip from the fingers into the office. A farthing "chinks" as well as a sovereign in a box, and when it is discovered, who can tell who put it there?

It may be remembered that, at the last York Assizes, one José Fernandez was committed to prison for contempt of Court, he having persisted in refusing to answer a question as to his complicity in certain bribery proceedings at the Wakefield election. Mr. Fernandez has appealed to the Court of Common Pleas for a habeas corpus, upon the ground that his imprisonment was not legal; but the Court has overruled his arguments.

CATHOLICS IN WORKHOUSES.—A case involving, to some extent, the rights of Roman Catholic clergymen as regards the exercise of their spiritual functions in workhouses came before the Court of Queen's Bench a few days since. Sir F. Kelly attended, on behalf of the Guardians of S. Luke's, Chelsea, to oppose a writ obtained by Mr. Bagshaw, a Roman Catholic clergyman, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue requiring them to admit that gentleman to the workhouse at all reasonable times, after the request had been once made. It appeared from the statements of counsel that the local authorities, as used Mr. Bagshaw of attempting to proselytise, a charge which, on the other hand, the Roman Catholic clergymen emphatically denied. Chief Justice Turner considered that this was a case for mutual forbearance and concession, and with that object the writ was enlarged till next term.

ATTEMPT TO ENTER THE LORD MAYOR'S PARLOUR.—During Monday night the locks of the Lord Mayor's parlour and several other rooms in the building were tampered with, and although an entry had not been effected into any of the rooms and no property stolen, the locks were so much injured that they could not be opened with the regular keys. There appears to be very little doubt that some person must have secreted himself about the premises, and after every one was supposed to have left he attempted to obtain access to the different rooms: he probably hoped to obtain possession of the Sheriff's gold chains.

POLICE.

TRADE INTIMIDATION.—George Banister and Thomas Britton, silver-plate workers, and James Carpenter, electro-plate worker, were charged, at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, with unlawfully using threats and intimidation to one Frederick Warren, for the purpose of forcing him to join a certain association held in the parish of Marylebone.

Mr. Peter Bannor, secretary to the Portland Company (Limited), deposed that the defendants were in the employ of the company. They left on Monday without notice of any sort, and had not since returned. All the men, in number 150 to 160, struck suddenly, except the complainant and another. Their wages averaged from 30s. to £2 per week, and there was constant work for them.

Frederick Warren, silver-finisher, said—I have been one year and ten months in my present employ. Defendants are fellow-workmen. There is a society held at the Green Man, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, called "The Friends of Labour." Before last Saturday all the defendants asked me to belong to it at different times. On Saturday, while I was at work, Banister came to me and called me a blackleg, because I had given in my answer positively that I would not join the society. He also said, "We'll kill you." A quarter of an hour after Carpenter came up and asked me if I would join, and on my saying "No," added, "Then they'll kill you." After leaving, one Britton came and asked the same thing. I told him I had taken an oath. I would not, and he said, "They'll kill you." The same day I had occasion to go with a friend to the public-house where the society is held, and, being in the up-stairs kitchen, saw Banister, who called out to men who were coming out of an adjoining room where a meeting of our workpeople had been held. Banister said, "Throw him down stairs!" and no sooner was this said than they did so. I was much injured on the back of the head and other parts of the body. I reported all this to the directors of the company. I was afterwards hissed at by the men outside; that was on Tuesday, as I left for breakfast.

The complainant was subjected to a long and severe cross-examination with the view of showing that he was not to be believed, and that he had really gone to the house to listen to the points of discussion at the meeting. Richard Woodall, one of the workmen on strike, for the defence, said Carpenter and Britton did not speak to the complainant, as alleged.

On cross-examination witness said his wages were 20s. per week. He had struck because others had, and didn't know the object of the meeting.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, observed that the case was a very complicated one, said that men had an undoubted right to say what wages they would give their labour for, but not to coerce or intimidate fellow-workmen from doing as they did. The Act of George IV., under which the charge had been brought, had been reconsidered by the Legislature, which had by no means lost sight of the intimidation clause. Nothing could be more injurious, un-English, and abominable than the despotism of the many, in such cases, over the few; and where it was done the law might be very properly called on to interpose and protect. Men gave their labour in the country at a very low rate of wages frequently, and were sympathised with; but here the wages were good, the men having from 30s. to £2 per week, and yet they had (causing great loss to their employers) thrown up their work at a moment's notice. Mr. Tyrwhitt then went through the whole of the evidence at great length, commenting upon the facts as he went on, and sentenced Banister to one month's imprisonment, and ordered Britton and Carpenter to find bail, two sureties in £10 each, to keep the peace for three months.

THE GREAT SILK ROBBERY.—The investigation relating to the robbery of ten bales of China raw silk, the property of the St. Katharine Dock Company, and which has been pending for seven weeks, has been brought to a close at the Thames Police Court. Joseph Barker, a shoemaker, late of Hope-street, Bethnal-green; Peter Debock, his brother-in-law, calling himself a silk-dealer; William Crane, who at the time of his apprehension was porter to Messrs. Drakeford and Co., silk-merchants, in Great Winchester-street, London; and John Newton, silk throwster and manufacturer of Derby, were brought up on remand. When the case was completed the prisoners, after the usual caution had been given them, said they would reserve their defence, with the exception of Barker, who addressed the magistrate as follows:—"I am innocent of this; I am indeed. I know nothing about it. My brother-in-law, Debock, came to me on Friday, March 15, and asked me to let him put a few goods in my place. I told him he could. He came to the house between nine and ten o'clock on the Friday evening, and I opened the door to him. My brother-in-law then said he would see me on Saturday, but I did not see him again until Sunday evening." All the witnesses were then bound over to give evidence at the next Old Bailey Sessions, and Mr. Woolrych intimated that he intended to commit all the prisoners for trial; but to complete some formalities connected with the case, but not for the purpose of taking additional evidence, they would be brought up again on a future day for the last time.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—Richard Bitmead, a coffee-shop-keeper, of Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with having assaulted with a hammer John Burns, a painter.

Mr. Lazell, on being sworn, stated that on the same morning, between seven and eight o'clock, he heard loud cries of "Murder!" proceeding from prisoner's residence, and on hastening to the spot he saw the wounded man holding both hands up to his head, from which blood was flowing. He also saw the prisoner strike him and push him away from the house.

Mr. Yardley—Did you see any hammer used?

Witness—I did not, your Worship; but I heard the man who is now in the hospital say that he was struck with a hammer by the prisoner.

Mr. Yardley (to the Inspector)—Have you reason to believe that the wounded man is in danger?

Inspector—I don't know whether it be true or not; but since I have been in attendance here I have been informed that he is dead.

Mr. Yardley directed the inspector to send up to the hospital at once, and ascertain whether what he had heard was true or not.

The constable was accordingly dispatched to the hospital, and on his return brought back a certificate that John Burns had his skull fractured, and was in a very precarious state.

Mr. Yardley refused bail for the prisoner, whose advocate, Mr. Rice, said that, however much the injury which the unfortunate man had sustained was to be deplored, he thought he should be able on another day to show that he (the injured man) was the aggressor.

Mr. Yardley remanded the prisoner.

THE ISLINGTON BURGLARY.—The young men, Strugnell, Quiter, and Liney, charged with the robbery and murderous assault in Chapel-street, Islington, were brought before the magistrate at Clerkenwell on Monday, and again remanded. A certificate from the surgeon was in certifying that the poor woman, Mary Ann Redd, was progressing very favourably, but that she would not be in a condition to attend the court for nearly a fortnight.

ATTEMPT TO ENTER THE LORD MAYOR'S PARLOUR.—During Monday night the locks of the Lord Mayor's parlour and several other rooms in the building were tampered with, and although an entry had not been effected into any of the rooms and no property stolen, the locks were so much injured that they could not be opened with the regular keys. There appears to be very little doubt that some person must have secreted himself about the premises, and after every one was supposed to have left he attempted to obtain access to the different rooms: he probably hoped to obtain possession of the Sheriff's gold chains.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Although the advances from the United States are still warlike and although the demand for money is not so brisk, the market for all Home Securities this week has ruled steady, and prices have been well supported. Consols, for Money, have been done at 91½; for Account, 91½; 10s. and New Three per Cents, 90 to 90½; Long Annuities, 15½; Exchange Bills, 7s. to 2s. discount. Bank Stock, 21½ to 22.

We have very little change to notice in the value of capital in the general Discount Market. The best commercial bills, short, have been done at 4½ to 4½ per cent.

Indian Securities have moved off slowly, as follows:—India Stock, 22½ to 23; Ditto, New, 10½ to 11; Ditto, Five per Cent. Reserve, 9½ to 10; Ditto, Five and a Half per Cent, 10½; Ditto, Debentures, 1850, 9½ to 11; Ditto, 1850, 9½ to 11; Ditto, 1850, 9½ to 11.

The imports of bullion have been about £200,000, but several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes.

It is stated that, owing to the commencement of civil war in America, policies of insurance have been opened here for £2,000,000 in gold direct from San Francisco.

Tenders have been invited for a New Zealand loan of £150,000, with interest at 6 per cent, redeemable in thirty years. The advertisement is to take place at the Union Bank of Australia on the 20th inst. The whole amount will be required by October 21.

The market for Foreign Bonds has ruled inactive, and in some instances prices have given way:—Brazilian Four and a Half per Cents, 1851, have marked 57½; Ditto, 1850, 58; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 54½; Chilean Four and a Half per Cent, 83½; Ecuador New Consols, 101; Mexican Three per Cent, 22½; Peruvian Three per Cent, 73½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 73½; Russian Four and a Half per Cent, 91½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 81½; Spanish Three per Cent, 50½; Ditto Centimes, 51; Turkish Old Six per Cent, 71; Ditto, New, 54½; Ditto 1850 Bonds, 49.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in moderate request, at about previous rates. Australian have realised 51½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½; English, Scottish and Australian Chartered, 18; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London Joint Stock, 31; Ottoman, 18½.

Dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been to a moderate extent, and prices, generally, have ruled firm.

The Miscellaneous Market is still far from active. Great Palace Shares have sold at 31½; Electric Telegraph, 95½; Great Ship, 1; Ditto Seventeen and a Half per Cent Preference 3; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 4; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 41½; Scottish Australian Investment, 129; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 81.

Considerable heaviness continues to prevail in the market for Railway Shares, and prices have further given way. The general fall in the quotations is about 1 per cent; but, in some instances, the decline is equal to 1½ to 1½ per cent.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The supplies of home grown wheats on offer this week have been very moderate. Good and fine samples have mostly a bid at full prices; but the value of other kinds has been with difficulty supported. Foreign wheat—the imports of which have continued good—has changed hands slowly, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain have ruled heavy. There has been a fair sale for most descriptions of barley; but the sale for malt has been much restricted. Oats, beans, and peas have realised very full prices; but the demand for flour has been somewhat restricted, at late rates.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s. to 39½; ditto, white, 40s. to 40½; grinding barley, 29s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 32s.; malt, 31s. to 32s.; rye, 32s. to 32½; malt, 32s. to 32½; feed oats, 19s. to 20s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 30s.; tick beans, 44s. to 45s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; white ditto, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Town made flour, 64s. to 65s. per country measure, 38s. to 39s.; town households, 40s. to 42s. per 280lb.

CATTLE.—Fair average supplies of fat stock have been on offer during the week, and the trade has been without animation, at late rates:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 5s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; lamb, 4s. to 4½; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. to sink the 14d.

NEWCASTLE AND LEARNHALL.—These markets have been reasonably well supplied with each kind of meat, which has moved off steadily, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; lamb, 4s. to 4½; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. to sink the 14d.

SEA.—For nearly all kinds the demand has continued steady, at full prices.

SUGAR.—Good and fine raw qualities have mostly sold at full rates; but other kinds have met a dull inquiry, at barely previous rates. Refined goods are inactive, at from 50s. to 51s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are steady.

COFFEE.—Although the demand is by no means active, prices may be considered very firm.

RICE.—The supply on offer has not increased, yet the trade is heavy, and, in some instances, prices have declined 3d. per cwt.

POULTRY.—We have had a change of importance to notice in the value of Irish butter. Fine foreign qualities are steady in price; but inferior kinds are still very dull. English butters remain unaltered in value. Bacon, hams, and lard are quite as dear as last week.

WOLFE.—The market generally is firm, and the quotations rule quite as high as last week.

POTATOES.—The supplies continue good, and the demand is inactive, at from 6s. to 10s. per ton.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, 47s. to 51s.; clover ditto, 47s. to 49s.; and straw, 15s. to 17s. per ton.

LIMESTONE.—Limestone is steady, at 25s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign refined red is selling at 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. 8, 10s. of turpentine have sold as high as 55s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The demand is still inactive; nevertheless, prices are supported. F.Y.C. on the spot, 55s. 6d. per cwt.; town tallow, 51s. 9d. per cwt., net cash, rough fat, 2s. 1½d. The stock of tallow is 15,000 casks, against 18,000 casks in 1860 and 19,000 in 1859.

COALS.—Best house coal 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; second, 12s. to 13s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY.—W. TUNBRIDGE, Ware, Hertfordshire, draper and grocer.—J. MORRIS, Whitechapel, draper.—D. GARNON, Hornsey, builder.—H. PITCHER, Oakley-crescent South, Chelsea, builder.—W. BRADTON, Holloway, coal merchant.—J. 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BURTON'S SHOWROOMS. They contain such an assortment
of Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Chimneypieces, Fireirons, and
General Ironmongery as cannot be approached elsewhere, either
for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of work-
manship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets
of bars, 12s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; fenders, with standards, 7s. to
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ornaments, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; chimneypieces, from 1s. 6d. to 20s.
fireirons from 2s. 3d. the set to 4s. 6d. The HURTON and all other
PATENT STOVES with radiating hearthplates.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOWROOMS
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Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the
largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and
made at prices proportionate with those that have to be paid to
make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.
Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. each.
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Pure Colza Oil 4s. 6d. per gallon.

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that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.
36 inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d.
per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen
extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes from 20s. to 27s. 6d.
per dozen; extra-fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 30s. to
35s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; carvers,
2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert,
6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black-wood-handled table knives and forks,
6s. per dozen, table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in
existence of plated dessert knives and forks in cases and otherwise
and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be
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dishes, stoves, fenders, metal and wood ranges, iron ranges,
lamps, gasoliers; tea and coffee urns, and kettles; clocks, table cutlery,
baths, toilet ware, turnery, iron and brass bedsteads, bedding,
bedroom cabinet furniture, &c., with lists of prices and plans of the
twenty large showrooms, at 39 Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3,
and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, and 1, Newman-
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SUPERB GILT DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
at 45s. 6d. Elegant variegated Marble Clocks at 43s. 6d. The
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Dépôt, 66, Cheapside, next door to Bow Church.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES
Complete, Best Quality. Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet
Services, equally low. Cut Wines, 3s. 6d. per doz. Cut Decanters
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Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by Special Appointment to
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of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament.—41, Strand,
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
AS USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be
THE FINEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.
Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c., &c.
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NO MORE PILLS OR OTHER MEDICINES.
"We find DU BARRY'S delicious health-restoring
REVALENT ARABICA FOOD FOR ADULTS and
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the safest remedy for habitual constipation, indigestion
(dyspepsia), coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption,
nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, torpidity of the liver,
debility."—Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S.; Dr. Harvey, Dr.
Thomson, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Warr's Testimonial.—Born July
19, 1854.—Du Barry's Food is particularly effective in irritable
indigestion (dyspepsia), a confined habit of body, as also
curing bowel and liver complaints, inflammatory irritation,
and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys, and bladder, and
hemorrhoids; also in cough, asthma, debility, and pulmonary
and bronchial consumption in children. Du Barry's Food is
Professor of Medicine and Practical Midwife, in Bonn. Packed in tins
at 1s. 1d., 1 lb., 2s. 9d., 2 lb., 4s. 6d., 5 lb., 12 lb., 22s.; 24 lb.,
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street, London; Fortnum and Mason; and also at 60, Gracechurch-
street; 63 and 65, Old Broad-street; 229, 230, 430, and 451, Strand;
and all respectable Grocers and Chemists in the world.

DR. BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINES,
known throughout the world for the cure of every disease.
PATENT SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS,
for regulating the bowels, and purifying the blood. 1s. 1d.;
2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE ESSENCE,
for nervous debility and physical disqualifications, &c., 4s. 6d., 11s.;
or four quantities, 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 11s.

VEGETABLE SKIN OINTMENT,
for all skin eruptions, sores, deep-seated ulcers, boils, pimples,
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vice free on application, and "Buchan's Guide for Patients," a
small pamphlet, sold by Buchanan and Co., 21, Newman-street, Oxford-
street, London, W.; and medicines forwarded on receipt of post-
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**WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay, 75, Farringdon-street; Newberry,
45, St. Paul's churchyard; J. Sanger, 130, Oxford-street; Hannay,
63, Oxford-street; Kuttler, 4, Cheapside; Hooper, 43, King William-
street, London; Bridges; Howden, 78, Gracechurch-street; Prout,
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DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-CASES, and
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The largest and cheapest stock in London.

5000 CHURCH SERVICES, from 4s. 6d.,
Elegantly Mounted.
4500 POCKET, PEW, and FAMILY BIBLES, 10d. to 3 guineas.
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WENIAWSKI, CHAS. HALL, TENNANT, LIDEL,
&c., will appear at 8 1/2 and 9 1/2. FERRARI'S CONCERT,
TUESDAY, MAY 21, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. For full particulars
see Programmes. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Balcony,
3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co., 9, New
Bond street.

MR. SIMS REEVES' BENEFIT at the
MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
The next Concert will take place on MONDAY EVENING, MAY
13, for the Benefit of Mr. SIMS REEVES. Pianoforte—Miss
Arabella Goddard; Violin—Herr Strauss; Vocalists—Mr. Stanley
and Mr. Sims Reeves. For full particulars see Programme. Seats,
see Programmes. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Balcony,
3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co., 9, New
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ALBONI, FORMES, WIENIAWSKI, CHARLES
HALL, CATHERINE HAYES, Louisa Vinegar, Lavinia
Stabach, Alberto Laurence, Emily Spiller, Signor and Mrs.
Ferrari, &c., &c., at Mr. TENNANT'S ANNUAL CONCERT, on
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20, in Exeter Hall. To commence
at eight o'clock precisely. Stalls, numbered and reserved,
Reserved Area, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Orchestra, 2s.; Promenade and
Gallery, 1s.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr.
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COMPOSERS, every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight
Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, at the
GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent street, under the
Stalls, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.; can be secured at
the Gallery in advance; and at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201,
Regent street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S NEW ENTERTAINING
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HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross, To-day, May 11,
at Three and Every Evening, at Eight, except Saturday. Private
Boxes, 1s.; Stalls and Box Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre,
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extra charge, at the Box Office, from Ten till Four.

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The entire of this interesting and world-famed Exhibition
is NOW OPEN, at the reduced charge of One Shilling. The
Views are HOME, MESSINA, and SWITZERLAND, being the
last works of the late Mr. Burford.—Leicester-square.

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PARIS.—President, Sir J. Paxton, M.P.—Treasurer,
A. H. Lox, Esq., M.P.—The trains leave London Bridge on
Friday, May 17, at 10 15 a.m.; Saturday 18, 11 15 a.m.; and Sunday
at 12 15 noon. Fare, 20s. and 25s. there and back, and 10s.
registration form, which may be had at S.E. Railway Bookings-
offices, Piccadilly-circus and Chapside, or by post, in return for
13 stamps, from the Office of the Committee, 10, Exeter Change.
Numbers limited each day. Immediate registration necessary.
WM. TRAVERS and O. MEAD, Secs.

ALLOTMENT OF FREEHOLD BUILDING
SITES.—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, 4,
Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. The second Allotment for the
present financial year is fixed for Thursday, the 10th of May, at
the Offices, at Noon precisely, on which occasion will be offered
valuable Freehold Building Sites on the following Estates:—
No. 1. ROEHAMPTON PARK (second portion); No. 2. PUTNEY
HEATH ESTATE; No. 3. KENTISH TOWN ESTATE. Plans
of the Estates will be sent by post, on receipt of seven stamps for
each separate Plan. Printed particulars of the Land will be for-
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CHARLES LEWIS GOSWELL, Secretary.

MONEY ADVANCED to Noblemen and
Gentlemen of Property, Heirs to Entailed Estates, &c.,
on their personal security; also, on revolutionary property, and
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